

YORKSHIRE
T

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1967

No. 1 (Craven) Health Division

COMPRISING:

BARNOLDSWICK URBAN DISTRICT

EARBY URBAN DISTRICT

SILSDEN URBAN DISTRICT

SKIPTON URBAN DISTRICT

BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT

SEDBERGH RURAL DISTRICT

SETTLE RURAL DISTRICT

SKIPTON RURAL DISTRICT

BY THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Senior Public Health Inspectors

M.O.H. Rpt. Yorks. ^(No. 1) ~~At~~ Crauen C.D. 1967 I
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A N N U A L R E P O R T

For the Year 1967

NO.1. (CRAVEN) HEALTH DIVISION

Comprising:-

Barnoldswick Urban District
Earby Urban District
Silsden Urban District
Skipton Urban District
Bowland Rural District
Sedburgh Rural District
Settle Rural District
Skipton Rural District

by the

Medical Officer of Health
and the
Senior Public Health Inspectors.

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2. Divisional Health Office and
Central Clinic
9, High Street,
SKIPTON.

Tel. Skipton 2438 (3 lines).

To the Chairman and
Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration my Annual Report for 1967.

As is customary, the report includes details of the services provided by the West Riding County Council, thus giving a comprehensive view of activities within the No. 1. Health Division.

Whilst these services continue to expand, and environmental hygiene may now be thought of limited interest and diminishing importance in an age of rapidly advancing medical science; the reports of the public health inspectors indicate just how much work is necessary to maintain our present standards. Sanitation, housing, overcrowding, air pollution, and the purity of food and water supplies are obvious factors influencing the health of the community. But there are many other factors, such as poverty, social class and occupation, unemployment, selective migration, and the standards of education and ability of the people which influence health in its broadest sense, and these factors are inter-related in a most complex manner.

This inter-relation is receiving belated recognition in the review of the structure of the National Health Service which was announced in November. As the reorganisation of local government and the social welfare services are also under investigation there is now an opportunity for co-ordinated reform and for the reshaping of health and other local services. Area Health Boards may well be the answer to the problem of making the best use of our doctors, nurses and technical staffs, in an age of ever higher standards and startling advances in the fields of Medicine and Science.

That is for the future; but probably not far distant. In the meantime, I would like to express my indebtedness to the health inspectors for their contributions to this report, and for their support throughout the year. I should also like to thank the chief officers of other departments, teachers, and hospital and family doctors for their co-operation in many aspects of our work. And the members of the eight Councils for their advice, confidence, and interest. I am glad to say that there were no dramatic incidents relating to the public health during the year, which is as it should be. For it is the function of a health organisation to prevent, as far as possible, those events which make headlines.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

M. Hunter.
Medical Officer of Health and
Divisional Medical Officer.

SECTION A. STATISTICAL SUMMARYTABLE I.

<u>DISTRICT:</u>	<u>Area in Acres:</u>	<u>Estimated Population:</u>	<u>Births:</u>	<u>Deaths:</u>
Barnoldswick	2,764	10,000	150	119
Earby	3,519	4,980	65	74
Silsden	7,101	5,440	72	72
Skipton U.D.	4,211	13,070	172	189
Bowland	83,327	4,860	78	60
Sedbergh	52,674	3,750	45	45
Settle	152,087	13,760	208	181
Skipton R.D.	146,071	24,320	401	346
	451,754	80,180	1,191	1,086

TABLE II.

<u>DISTRICT:</u>	<u>Deaths under 1 yr.</u>	<u>Still- births:</u>	<u>Maternal Deaths:</u>
Barnoldswick	3	4	-
Earby	1	1	-
Silsden	-	1	-
Skipton U.D.	3	3	1
Bowland	-	-	-
Sedbergh	1	1	-
Settle	9	2	-
Skipton R.D.	8	4	-

TABLE III
CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CRAVEN DIVISION
1967.

<u>DISEASE:</u>	<u>Males:</u>	<u>Females:</u>	<u>Total:</u>
Tuberculosis Respiratory	1	-	1
Tuberculosis other	1	-	1
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	2	3
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	12	13	25
Malignant Neoplasm, lung bronchus	24	3	27
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	14	14
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	10	10
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	46	45	91
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	1	3
Diabetes	5	7	12
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	49	105	154
Coronary Disease, Angina	149	107	256
Hypertension with Heart Disease	10	11	21
Other Heart Diseases	37	55	92
Other Circulatory Diseases	41	53	94
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	15	27	42
Bronchitis	34	16	50
Other diseases of Respiratory System	5	7	12
Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum	4	1	5
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	2	1	3
Nephritis & Nephrosis	4	3	7
Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	-	4
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	1	1
Congenital malformations	4	8	12
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	41	53	94
Motor vehicle accidents	3	5	8
All other accidents	13	18	31
Suicide	9	4	13
Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-
TOTALS:	516	570	1,086

COMMENTARY ON VITAL STATISTICS.BIRTHS:

After adjustment for inward and outward transferable births a net total of 1,191 occurred during the year. The adjusted live birth rate per thousand of population is, therefore, 14.9 compared with 14.8., 15.1 and 15.6 in the three preceding years. The rates for the West Riding Administrative County and England and Wales in 1967 were respectively, 18.0 and 17.2; illegitimate births numbered 73 which is not surprising when the illegitimate birth rate for England and Wales has almost doubled in the past ten years.

The still-births after adjustment for transfer numbered 16. This gives a still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births of 13.3 compared with 15.2 for the Administrative County, and 14.8 for England and Wales.

DEATHS:

After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, the net total deaths in and assigned to the Division was 1,086. The adjusted death rate per thousand of population is, therefore, 13.5 compared with figures of 11.2 for the Administrative County and 11.2 for England and Wales.

Deaths from lung cancer numbered 27 compared with 40, 44, 46, 30, 27, 40 and 24 in the seven preceding years.

INFANTILE MORTALITY:

After correction for transferable deaths there are 25 deaths of infants under one year of age. This is a death rate per thousand live births of 21.0 compared with rates of 18.6., 19.8., 20.9., 17.5 and 31.0. in the five preceding years.

The rates in 1967 for the Administrative County and England and Wales were respectively 19.2 and 18.3. Of the 25 deaths 11 were attributable to congenital malformations, 3 to pneumonia and 11 to various other diseases.

MATERNAL MORTALITY:

There was one maternal death in 1967.

SECTION B.GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA.1. HOSPITAL SERVICES:

In the Report for 1966 mention was made of the revised Hospital Plan published in that year, and the development of district hospitals at Lancaster, Blackburn, Burnley and Eastburn; the last named to be an entirely new hospital costing £4 million, and to open in June, 1969. Details of this new hospital were published towards the end of the year, and some explanation of these will be of greater interest than any discussion of present arrangements, particularly as five hospitals will be closed when Eastburn opens.

The allocation of beds will be as follows:-

<u>Specialty</u>	<u>No. of Beds:</u>	<u>Beds per 1,000 Pop.</u>
General Medicine (incl. Dermatology, V.D. and Diseases of the Chest:)	115	0.77
General Surgery:	90	0.6
Accident and Emergency:	45	0.3
Orthopaedic Surgery:	16	0.11
Gynaecology:	30	0.2
Children's Unit:		
Paediatrics:	20)	
General Surgery and)	
Orthopaedic Surgery:	20)	0.27
Section 5.	15	0.1
Isolation:	12	0.08
Maternity:		
Consultant:	68	
G.P.	30	
Special Care Babies:	15	
Geriatrics:	120	2.2
Mental Illness:	64	0.43

In round figures this gives 670 beds, to which should be added 20 G.P. maternity beds transferred from Cawder Ghyll to Skipton General Hospital. And additional geriatric beds at Skipton General (40), Raikeswood (136), and Harden Bridge (32). Skipton will also retain its out-patient and minor accident clinics.

Closer study of these figures shows that there is no provision for specialised surgery:- e.g., Neuro-surgery, Plastic Surgery, Ear, Nose & Throat, and Eyes. This will be done at the regional centres. But there will be, for the first time, beds for Mental Illness in the area. There will also be psychiatric and geriatric day hospitals; accommodation for the over-night stay of relatives, and for the mothers of sick children. The average cost per in-patient/week has been estimated at £32 compared with £40 - 50 in some of the smaller hospitals to be replaced.

In the opinion of the writer this new hospital marks a very significant advance on previous provision; for although many services will involve extra travelling for patients, one hopes that a period in hospital will be but a very occasional event for any individual. And he (or she) will have all the advantages of one of the most up-to-date hospitals in Britain. If they are still tempted to criticise it might be appropriate to quote three points from the Ministry of Health's Annual Report for 1966. They are as follows:-

"Whilst our hospital services may still be inadequate in some respects it is as well to point out - (a) that the rate of hospital capital investment has increased continuously over the past ten years, and at £75 million shows an increase in real terms of 63 per cent above the pre-war figure. (b) that the number of whole time nursing and midwifery staff has risen by nearly half (47 per cent) and the number of part time staff has near trebled since 1949. Despite this, the reduction in hours of work, expansion of services, and the extensive development of new techniques means that many hospitals cannot recruit as many nurses as they would like. The position is much the same in respect of hospital medical staff despite a 60 per cent increase since 1949. (c) that whilst the population has increased by less than 8 per cent during the past ten years, the number of in-patients has risen by nearly one third, and the number of out-patients by more than one quarter, during the same period".

2. LABORATORY SERVICES:

The Public Health Laboratories at Bradford, Wakefield and Preston take samples of milk, water, ice-cream and other foods. Also specimens for bacteriological examination. They provide an excellent service, with their Directors available for consultation when required.

3. TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

The County Council provides clinics for Child Welfare, Physiotherapy, Relaxation and Mothercraft, Speech Therapy, Child Guidance, Cervical Cytology and Dental Treatment. Details and attendances are given in Section F. The Regional Hospital Board provides a clinic for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis and the supervision of contacts. This is at Skipton Hospital where X-ray and laboratory facilities are at hand. The Board also provides a Venereal Diseases Clinic at Keighley; there are similar clinics at Burnley, Preston and Lancaster. Skipton Hospital has a full range of medical and surgical clinics, including paediatrics, radiotherapy, dermatology and psychiatry.

There is also a Family Planning Clinic at Skipton Hospital. Whilst this is convenient for some women to attend there is a large area of the Division nearer - or almost as near - to the clinics at Kendal and Lancaster. But 'near' and 'convenient' are relative terms, and there is no doubt that this area should have better provision. Discussions to that end have been held during the year. Also discussions on the feasibility of providing a domiciliary service for certain types of patient, and for remote places. As the Ministry of Health has now placed the responsibility for organising Family Planning Services on the Local Health Authorities, it is hoped that money and support for this essential task will become available during the forthcoming year.

The Cervical Cytology Clinic which was started in January 1966 has had another successful year, holding sessions in Silsden, Skipton, Barby, Barnoldswick, Settle, Ingletton, Clitheroe or Sedburgh each week. In addition a number of larger factories have been visited, where surgeries or suitable rooms were available. As many people now know, these clinics have two objectives:- (i) the early detection of cancer of the neck of the womb - i.e., detection in a curable state by the microscopic examination of cells. (ii) the training of women to undertake self-examination of the breast at regular intervals so that cancer in that situation can be diagnosed much earlier than at present.

During the two years these clinics have been in operation 3,393 women have attended., 36 have been found to have early cancers, and have been treated in hospital with every prospect of cure. 76 patients with breast abnormalities have been referred to their doctors.

This is a considerable achievement, and the importance will be appreciated when people realise that there are 2,500 deaths from cancer of the cervix, and 10,000 from cancer of the breast in this country every year.

Cervical Cytology is only one of the so-called screening tests which can be given to the general public, and as Rotherham has again made a feature of these in its "Health Week", a short explanation may be appropriate.

The tests undertaken there have included anaemia, diabetes, chest X-ray, lung function, glaucoma (an eye condition), and blood pressure, as well as cervical cytology and breast examinations, and a questionnaire on mental illness. The object is to detect the "iceberg of disease" - i.e., the much greater, but as yet unrecognised mass of disease which goes untreated and perhaps often neglected. The results have been most interesting, but there is an immense amount of work which needs to be done after every 'Health Week' in investigating the abnormalities found. Over the country as a whole the analytical and treatment services are in no position to accept these sudden burdens thrown on to them. And for that reason this method of detecting disease cannot be recommended generally at the present time. That may not seem a satisfactory answer to most readers, but the fault lies in our history. For when the National Health Service was started an opportunity was lost to organise medical practice in such a way that a tradition of early intervention could have replaced the normal clinical practice of waiting for patients to present themselves. In other words, Medicine in this country is not organised for the prevention of disease but for the treatment of the obviously ill. General practitioners are paid by the Government to deal with the sick; and the vastly more expensive hospital services are provided to deal with the sicker. Only by providing more money for the prevention of disease and by training young doctors in a new way of thinking, will it be possible for everyone to benefit from the practice of a truly modern form of medicine.

4. DOMICILIARY SERVICES.

The provision of home nurses, midwives, health visitors, and home helps is the responsibility of the County Council. Details will be found in Section F.

5. WELFARE SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED:

The services available for the Blind, the Deaf, and for those who are substantially and permanently handicapped and crippled by physical disabilities have been described in previous reports. They are under the administrative control of the Divisional Welfare Officer, and there are no particular developments to report.

6. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951.

These Acts provide for the removal to hospital or other suitable place of persons who -

- (a) are suffering from grave, chronic disease, or being aged or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions and -
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

It was necessary to take action under these Acts on one occasion during the year, when all efforts to persuade a 94 year old lady to leave her home had failed. But the point had been reached when she could be neither nursed, nor left to die there. And the N.O.H. was faced with the sad but necessary task of organising her compulsory removal to hospital, where she survived but a few days.

7. NUCLEAR RADIATION HAZARDS.

This item first came into the Annual Report following trouble at the Windscale Atomic Energy Plant in Cumberland, when radio-active iodine was released. That was several years ago and there has been no recurrence. But the Government continues to watch the radio-activity in the atmosphere, water, soil, human bones, farm animals, herbage and milk by means of complicated and highly refined radio-chemical analysis. Results obtained during the past year indicate a further falling of levels, and assurances are given that there is no cause for anxiety.

8. CIVIL DEFENCE.

Plans for dispersal and billeting, and for training in first-aid and home nursing were given in the Annual Report for 1963. They have been modified in subsequent years, and in that under review the Civil Defence Office and Stores were removed from Skipton.

9. CLEAN AIR.

Although Craven has no 'black areas' - i.e., those areas in England which have been designated as being the worst affected by smoke pollution - good progress has been made in smoke control by Skipton U.D. And it is hoped that Skipton R.D. and Barnoldswick U.D. will have schemes in operation in 1968.

Although initially very suspect, this form of control is now generally well received, and could be extended to other places; for it is the smoke and fumes from domestic fires which are the principal offenders in polluting the air of urban communities. Petrol and diesel fumes may sometimes appear to be more serious types of pollution. But research into heavy traffic congestion has failed to identify any harmful effect on health under British climatic conditions. And it has been shown that even in the worst traffic congestion the carbon monoxide content of a driver's blood is more often due to smoking than to exposure to the polluted street atmosphere. Similar misconceptions have arisen about pollution from power stations. Provided these have very tall chimneys there is very little air pollution indeed when compared with that from domestic sources.

10. FOOD HYGIENE:

Reference was made in the last Report to a two-year enquiry which the Advisory Committee on Pesticides and other Toxic chemicals had begun, whereby the amounts of aldrin, D.D.T. dieldrin, B.H.C., endosulfan, T.E.E. and Toxaphene in random samples of food were to be estimated over a period of two years. This work is being undertaken by Leeds Corporation for the West Riding and neighbouring authorities, and results so far indicate that in only about a quarter of the samples was there any pesticide equalling or exceeding the lowest significant levels suggested by the Association of Public Analysts.

The other item worthy of comment under this heading relates to new regulations. Although the 1955 Food Hygiene Regulations produced a marked improvement in food handling, more effective control became possible at the beginning of the year when the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls, and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966, came into operation. As the title implies they deal with the cleanliness of stalls and delivery vehicles, and of food handlers and their clothing; the storage temperatures of certain food stuffs; the provision of water supply and washing facilities; the disposal of waste and the separation of any unfit food; and the action to be taken in case of infections liable to cause food poisoning. The publication of Codes of Practice covering various aspects of the retail food trade have also been helpful.

11. WATER SUPPLIES.

There is nothing new to report under this heading, the bulk of our water being supplied by four Boards - viz. Craven, Fylde, Bradford Corporation, and Lakes and Lune.

One village supply was taken over during the year; more need to be taken over, for the view is still held that as these boards now have all our best supplies, and have taken over the functions of the district councils, they should accept responsibility for the more isolated and the less economic village and hamlet supplies. In other respects co-operation is satisfactory, with the Medical Officer of Health and his staff available to give advice and undertake medical examinations. But this is an informal arrangement and the medical responsibilities of water boards may need to be defined more accurately following the issue of Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 51/67., and the publication "Safeguards to be adopted in the operation and Management of Water Works"; particularly as this will greatly affect the use of reservoirs and moorland gathering grounds.

With regard to the fluoridation of drinking water - that is making good the deficiencies of fluoride to the extent of one part per million - there is, unfortunately, no progress. The clamour of a misguided minority is still holding up schemes all over the country. Meantime, in the U.S.A. fluoridation is in demand, and 70 million persons (46 per cent of the population) are now receiving fluoridated water.

12. ACCESS TO THE COUNTRYSIDE.

Reference to this subject was made in the 1966 Report under the less salubrious title of 'Hygiene on the Highways'. And the view expressed that as the district councils had gone a long way towards providing lavatories in villages, it was high time that the Yorkshire Dales National Park Committee proceeded with its scheme for public conveniences and picnic areas in the many places which the town-dwellers had appropriated for their use. This was particularly important with the Registration of Common Land only starting in January 1967., and being spread over three years.

Mention was also made of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act of 1949., and the intention to introduce amendments. That was done on November 2nd in a Countryside Bill which aims at meeting a growing public demand and protecting rural amenities on three fronts:-

- (a) A Countryside Commission, with wider powers, to replace the National Parks Commission;
- (b) New powers to be given to local authorities to acquire land for the creation of country parks, picnic places, and camping sites; with Government grants of up to 75 per cent of the total cost available for their creation;
- (c) To amend the law affecting footpaths, bridleways, and access to the countryside generally.

All this is important to our residents, particularly when the Government is said to see this new instrument as the best means of easing congestion in the National Parks. It should note that this congestion is no longer confined to high summer. And that many people (particularly those with young children) would settle for more accessible parks in preference to being funnelled into every valley in the Dales, however remote. It is hoped that the Councils will do all in their power to secure the implementation of this Bill, and so prevent further threats to our amenities and health.

13. CREMATION:

The demand for this hygienic and reverent method of disposal of the dead increases year by year. The Division is well served by the Crematoria at Skipton, Keighley, Shipley, Burnley and Lancaster. 748 cremations took place at Skipton during the year, these applications having been approved by the Medical Officer of Health acting as Medical Referee, or by his deputies.

SECTION C.PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following diseases are notifiable in the Division:-

Smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlet fever, typhoid, typhus, relapsing fever, food poisoning, measles, whooping-cough, meningococcal infection, acute poliomyelitis (paralytic and non-paralytic) acute encephalitis (infective and post-infectious) ophthalmic neonatorum, puerperal pyrexia, tuberculosis, malaria, dysentery, acute primary and influenzal pneumonia, plague and anthrax.

1. DIPHTHERIA.

Five deaths from this disease occurred in England and Wales in 1966. A very small figure compared with the average of 55,000 cases and 3,000 deaths which occurred up to 30 years ago. But they are unnecessary deaths, and preventable by immunisation in infancy, with a reinforcing injection at school entry.

2. ANTHRAX.

This is an occupational disease in tanneries; gelatin, soap and bone-meal factories; and certain woollen mills. A vaccine is now available to protect those at risk, and certain hospitals are designated to treat any cases which may occur.

3. MEASLES:

399 notifications of measles were received compared with 909, 1006, 772 and 1279 in the four preceding years. Although not so obvious in this area as in the conurbations measles does occur in biennial outbreaks, and most people acquire it before the age of fifteen.

At the time of writing this section the Ministry of Health has just announced that a scheme for vaccination against measles will be available in 1968. It will provide for one dose of live attenuated measles vaccine to be given routinely in the second year of life or to susceptible children up to school leaving age who have neither been immunised nor had natural measles. It is hoped that as many children as possible will be vaccinated by the autumn, lest the unprotected should be exposed subsequently to the serious effects of infection in later life.

4. INFLUENZA:

As there was an extensive outbreak early in 1966., this disease was unlikely to be prevalent in 1967., and it was not until late December that the disease again became widespread. It was of a mild type hereabouts, with fewer complications than usual, although some notifications of influenzal pneumonia were received.

5. SCARLET FEVER:

29 cases were notified compared with 80, 75, 43, 20 and 47 in the five preceding years. So far as is known none required admission to hospital for complications of what is nowadays a mild disease.

6. ENTERIC:

There were no notifications, but the public should appreciate that two thirds of the cases of typhoid now notified in Britain contract their infection abroad. One third of the paratyphoids come from the same source. Travellers to countries bordering the Mediterranean are those most often affected.

7. SMALLPOX:

The only parts of the World free from smallpox are Europe, North and Central America, and the Western Pacific. But they are under constant threat (particularly in these days of air travel) of having the disease brought in from South-East Asia, Africa and South America where some 60,000 cases occur every year, despite the global eradication scheme of the World Health Organisation which is now well under way. As it will be a considerable time before eradication is achieved, the vaccination of infants in the second year of life, with re-vaccination at five and fifteen years, must remain our policy.

8. POLIOMYELITIS:

Although this disease has reached a record low level it could be eradicated - as it has been in other countries - by more intensive use of vaccination. It is asking very little of parents to bring their children for a few drops of vaccine in syrup or on a sugar lump. Particularly when there are no side effects, and virtually 100 per cent protection will follow.

9. BRUCELLOSIS:

This disease was discussed at some length in last year's Report. Sufficient to add that the Ministry of Agriculture's plan for producing a voluntary register of brucella-free herds is now in operation, with far more applications than their staff can deal with. At best this will be a very slow build-up, so the need to continue sampling non-pasteurised milks continues. Compulsory pasteurisation notices were served under Section 20 of Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 on twenty occasions during the year; and although no cases were notified it is now accepted that most human infections go unrecognised.

10. VENEREAL DISEASES:

The incidence remains low here, with only 11 notifications for syphilis and gonorrhoea compared with 7, 6 and 3 in the preceding years. But elsewhere there is serious concern, with 100,000 persons in Britain seeking advice from venereal diseases clinics each year. About half of these have some form of V.D., and the incidence continues to rise amongst teen-aged girls, immigrants, students and male homosexuals. Immigrants have an infection rate twenty times the overall national figure for males, but are largely infected after arrival in this country. Although some part of this huge incidence can be attributed to lack of health education and instruction, there are other factors most difficult to deal with - e.g., diminished parental control, increased mobility of the population, widespread availability of contraceptives, and moral laxity in an affluent society. As has been stated before, it is a social rather than a medical problem.

11. DYSENTERY:

Four cases of the mild Sonne dysentery were notified, with more to follow after investigations amongst four families on a housing estate in the last few days of the year. In only one case was this serious, a child having convulsions.

12. SCABIES:

There is concern in various parts of the country about the rising incidence of this disease, last prevalent ten and twenty years ago. It is caused by a mite which is transferred from person to person and burrows into the skin at certain sites. It has not spread hereabouts; and fortunately, it is easily treated if recognised.

13. TUBERCULOSIS.

There were only six notifications of this disease during the year, four pulmonary and two non-pulmonary. And the number of names on our registers had fallen to 227 at the end of the year. On a national scale the deaths from tuberculosis have fallen from over 30,000 per annum to just over 1,000 in the past thirty years; thanks largely to the discovery of three anti-tuberculous drugs named streptomycin, PAS and isoniazid. There are, of course, other factors concerned in this dramatic fall, not least the vast improvement in the living and working conditions of the bulk of the population. B.C.G. vaccination, now offered to all thirteen year olds, and mass radiography, have also played their part. B.C.G. is also given to babies who may be considered at special risk, and the total vaccinations performed during the year was 791. This is a significant figure as scrutiny of the following table will show that since we started this procedure, there has been a steep fall in the number of thirteen year old children showing a positive reaction; such a reaction being, of course, due to exposure to tuberculosis germs of either human or animal origin.

<u>Year:</u>	<u>Percentage positive:</u>
1954	37.4%
1955	31 %
1956	32.8%
1957	26.1%
1958	21.8%
1959	17.5%
1960	18.1%
1961	15 %
1962	10 %
1963	9.4%
1964	9.6%
1965	7.3%
1966	3.5%
1967	6.3%

The Mass Radiography Unit spends a month in this Division each summer, visiting different areas in rotation. The results of the 1967 survey were as follows:-

1. Examinations carried out:

(a) Miniature films taken:	3,163.
(b) Number recalled for large film:	12

2. Analysis of provisional findings:

(a) Cases of active tuberculosis:	1
(b) Cases of inactive tuberculosis:	1
(c) Other abnormalities:	10

There are certain circumstances in which tuberculosis can be disseminated easily, so all persons having much contact with children, (teachers in particular) are encouraged to attend these sessions; in addition to the compulsory chest X-ray before they take up duty. We are fortunate in having a close liaison with the chest physician in all this work. In return, we provide health visitors to staff his clinics, and to undertake supervision of his patients in their own homes. He is also available to advise in any special investigations. One such was undertaken during the year when boys at a small boarding school were given a tuberculin skin test following the discovery of early tuberculosis in two of their members. These tests confirmed the opinion that the boys had contracted the infection in their home, and not at the school.

14. OTHER DISEASES:

Whooping cough was more prevalent with 101 notifications compared with 45, 9, 158, 33 and 26 in the five preceding years. This may be related to the strength of the vaccine, to which the manufacturers attention has been drawn. There was one case each of meningitis and encephalitis; eight of pneumonia; and seven of erysipelas.

As food poisoning was not notified it is safe to assume that no outbreak (as opposed to sporadic or family cases) occurred. But there was again a good deal of virus gastro-enteritis, one village being particularly affected. The same village had a considerable outbreak of jaundice which lasted for six months. It is now believed that those with actual jaundice are the minority of cases, the majority having gastro-intestinal upsets or inapparent infections. Another and more serious case of jaundice occurred, an infection with the spirochaete called *leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae*. This organism is carried by rats and voided in their urine. It enters through skin abrasions when handling infected articles.

The distribution of the infectious diseases is given in the table overleaf:-

DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

DISEASE	CASES							
	Barnoldswick U.D.	Earby U.D.	Silsden U.D.	Skipton U.D.	Bowland R.D.	Sedburgh R.D.	Settle R.D.	Skipton R.D.
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	8	2	-	8	11
Whooping Cough	-	-	7	21	10	2	2	59
Poliomyelitis:								
Paralytic:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	58	20	13	47	30	43	73	115
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	2
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis:								
Respiratory:	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Meninges & C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other:	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis:								
Infective:	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Post-Infectious:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Housing	464
Inspections under Public Health Acts	943
Bakehouses	31
Factories	57
Dairies	1
Food Shops and Stalls	71
Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	35
Council Tip, Depot and Salvage Shed	99
Smoke Observations	154
Rats and Mice Destruction	98
Schools	7
Mortuary	3
Reservoirs	2
	<hr/>
	1,965

Interviews on various premises with owners, agents and contractors:	272
Informal notices under the Public Health Act	4
Informal notices complied with	3
Premises rendered fit without service of informal notice:	32
Statutory notices served:	Nil
Nuisances found in 1967	59
Nuisances in hand at end of 1966	30
Total needing abatement	89
Total abated during 1967	56
Total outstanding at end of 1967	33
Water closets provided in new houses	83
Waste water closets converted into fresh water closets	22
Additional fresh water closets	57
Drains reconstructed	58
New drains provided	2
Defective and choked drains released and repaired	26
Rainwater pipes and eavestroughing repaired or renewed	4
Defective dustbins replaced	1
Defective roofs etc.	2
Defective roofs repaired	2
Defective soil pipe	1
Miscellaneous	2
Defective sink waste	1
Accumulations removed	8
Insufficient W.C. accommodation	4

1. No. of dwellinghouses in District:	4,073
2. No. of houses incl. in above -	
(a) Back-to-back	150
(b) Single back	7

3. SLUM CLEARANCE:

Estimated number of unfit houses at 31.12.67. in
 respect of which no representation has yet been made: 43
 Details of future slum clearance programme: 22

4. HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

No. of houses incl. in Representations made during year.

- (a) In Clearance areas: -
 (b) Individual unfit houses: 18

A.1. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

No. of houses: Displaced during year
 Persons: Families:

In Clearance Areas:

- (1) Houses unfit for
 human habitation - N I L -
 (2) Houses incl. by
 reason of bad arrange-
 ment etc.
 (3) Houses on land
 acquired under Sect.
 43(2) Hsg. Act, 1957 "

Not in Clearance Areas.

- (4) As a result of formal
 or informal procedure
 under Sec.16 or 17(1)
 Hsg. Act 1957. - - -
 (5) Local Authority owned
 houses certified unfit
 by the Medical Officer
 of Health - - -
 (6) Houses unfit for human
 habitation where action
 has been taken under
 Local Acts. - - -
 (7) Houses incl. in unfit-
 ness orders made under
 para 2 of the second
 schedule to the Town &
 Country Planning Act
 1959. - - -

A.2. NUMBER OF DWELLINGS INCL.
 ABOVE WHICH WERE PREVIOUSLY
 REPORTED AS CLOSED

- - -

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

- (8) Under secs.16(4).,(17).,
 (1) & 35(1) Hsg.Act 1957
 & Sec.26 Hsg.Act 1961 3 3 4
 (9) Under Secs.17(3) & 26
 Hsg.act 1957 - - -
 (10) Parts of building closed
 under Sec.18 Hsg.Act 1957 - - -

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	<u>By owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	32	-
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Secs. 9 & 16 Hsg. Act 1957	-	-
(13) Under Sec.24 Hsg. Act 1957	-	-

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT 1957)

	<u>No. of houses:</u>		<u>No. of separate dwellings contained in Col.1.</u>
Position at end of year	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	
(14) Retained for temporary accomod:			
(1) Under Sec.48	-	-	
(2) Under Sec.17(2)	-	-	
(3) Under Sec.46	-	-	
(15) Licensed for temporary accomod: under Secs. 34 and 53:			

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT.

	<u>No. of houses:</u>		<u>No. of occupants of houses in Col.1.</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those incl. in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in the year.	15	7	

5. NUMBER OF FAMILIES REHOUSED
DURING YEAR INTO COUNCIL
OWNED DWELLINGS

(a) Clearance Areas etc.	Nil
(b) Overcrowding	Nil

6. RENT ACT 1957

(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted:	Nil
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority	Nil
(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled	Nil

7. OVERCROWDING

No. of cases of overcrowding which came to the notice of the
Local Authority during the year.

8. NEW DWELLINGS

No. of new dwellings completed during year:-

By the Local Authority:	21
By Private Enterprise:	58

9. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

	Formal applicat- ions rec'd during yr.	Apps. approved during yr.	No. of dwellings during yr.
(a) CONVERSIONS (No. of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work.).	2	2	Nil
(b) <u>IMPROVEMENTS</u>			
Discretionary Grants	9	8	3
Standard Grants	53	49	46

10. DETAILS OF ADVANCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING
OR CONSTRUCTING HOUSES:

No. of applications:	7
No. of approvals:	5
No. refused or withdrawn:	2

WATER SUPPLY:

1. The water supply has been satisfactory

- (a) in quality
- (b) in quantity

2. Samples of water have been periodically examined for bacteriological
content; results are in tabulated form:

3.A. The results of samples taken from Elslack Supply for -

- (a) PLUMBO-SOLVENCY show no lead absorption taking place, and
- (b) Chemical analysis shows an average pH value of 7.43

3.B. The results of samples taken from White Moor Supply for -

- (a) PLUMBO-SOLVENCY show no lead absorption taking place, and
- (b) Chemical analysis shows an average pH value of 8.87.

4.	(a) The number of dwellinghouses on direct supply as at 1st January 1968:	3,948
	(b) The number of other premises supplied:	266

5. Fluoride Content:	Elslack Supply:	0.1 p.p.m.
	White Moor:	0.1 p.p.m.

RESULTS OF SAMPLES TAKEN FROM ELSLACK RESERVOIR.

<u>Date:</u>	<u>Probable No. Coli Bac. McConkey 2 days 37°C</u>	<u>Probable No. Faecal Coli</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1.2.67.	0	-	Satisfactory
8.3.67.	0	-	"
18.4.67.	0	-	"
31.5.67.	0	-	"
18.7.67.	0	-	"
8.8.67.	0	-	"
5.9.67.	0	-	"
5.9.67.	90	90 +	Unsatisfactory
10.10.67.	16	16	"
7.11.67.	0	-	Satis.
5.12.67.	1	1	Unsatis.

(+ Untreated Water)

RESULTS OF SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN FROM WHITE MOOR SUPPLY

<u>Date</u>	<u>Probable No. Coli Bacilli McConkey 2 Days 37°C</u>	<u>Probable No. Faecal Coli</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1.2.67.	0	-	Satisfactory
8.3.67.	0	-	"
18.4.67.	0	-	"
31.5.67.	0	-	"
18.7.67.	0	-	"
8.8.67.	0	-	"
5.9.67.	0	-	"
5.9.67.	180+	180+	Unsatisfactory
10.10.67.	0	-	Satis.
7.11.67.	0	-	"
5.12.67.	1	-	Unsatis.

(+ Untreated Water).

Samples were taken from Lower Sandyford Farm for improvement grant purposes and were found to be unsatisfactory. Samples were taken from the source, storage tank and house tap and results indicated that the supply pipe was faulty allowing surface water to enter the supply.

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE AND SANITARY WORK

The sewage works are under the supervision of the Council's Surveyor, and are situated in Greenberfield Lane.

During the year 370 yds. of new surface water sewer have been laid, and 105 yds. of extension surface water sewer.

Drainage work where no plan has been submitted is under the supervision of the Health Department.

115 visits were made to supervise and inspect new and existing drains and sewers.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

These are under the control of the West Riding Rivers Board and the Lancashire River Authority.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

There are 19 pail closets. These are emptied weekly and the number does not include those on outlying farms. The existing pail closets cannot be converted to the water carriage system; there being no sewer available.

The Council makes £10 grant toward the conversion of waste water closets, and owners of property have converted 22 and abolished 5.

57 additional fresh water closets were constructed.

2 new drains provided, and 58 drains reconstructed.

The following is the approximate closet accommodation connected with the domestic premises:-

Fresh water closets:	5,352
Waste Water Closets:	421
Pail Closets:	19

FACTORIES

Mechanical and non-mechanical factories on the Register:-

Cotton	8
Woollen	1
Artificial Silk	2
Textile Screens	1
Nylon Overall Mnfrs.	1
P.V.C. coated fabrics	1
Velvet	1
Disposable Garments	1
Fibre Pads	1
Mattresses & Divans	1
Asbestos & Filter Boards	1
Printing	1
Shoe Repairs	1
Corn Merchants	1
Joiners & Undertakers	7
Stonemason	1
Aero Engineering	3
Foundry	1
Laundry & Dry Cleaning	1
Bakehouses	5
Motor Vehicles Repairs	8
Builders	5
Waste Paper Baling	1
General Engineering	2

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SANITARY CONVENIENCES:

	<u>Defects Found:</u>	<u>Remedied:</u>
Intervening ventilated space	1	-
Want of cleanliness	3	2
Other offences	2	1

WORK PLACES

Work places have always been inspected along with the associated factories, and all were found to be satisfactory.

SCHOOLS

A detailed report was submitted to the Education Authorities some years ago, and some efforts have been made to comply with suggestions therein.

It would be better if provisions could be made to site the sanitary accommodation within the schools to obviate the freezing up of the system in winter.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS
(Byelaws)

In no instance was it found necessary to take action under the above heading.

ENTERTAINMENT

There is one place of entertainment in the district; that being a Cinema; there are also six public houses, five clubs and two bingo halls which are visited periodically, and found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

The following is the result of observations taken during the year under the Clean Air Act, 1956:-

No. of chimneys: 14
No. of observations of 30 mins.
duration: 154
Smoke was emitted on Ringlemann Chart No. 1 on 28
occasions for periods from one to 30 mins. and a
total of 136 mins. for the year.

On no occasion was smoke emitted in excess of the time allowed.

Apparatus for the measurement of Atmospheric Pollution is installed at "Fernlea". Readings are sent to the Warren Springs Laboratory where the final results are worked out by a computer.

These were as follows:-

SMOKE

in micrograms/cubic metre SO₂

Average: Highest: Lowest: Average: Highest: Lowest:

January	159	315	37	157	299	56
February	94	282	19	129	267	65
March	62	188	11	79	121	36
April	76	184	17	83	162	40
May	68	107	41	96	306	38
June	37	73	23	68	117	43
July	29	56	11	52	128	27
August	30	59	12	71	193	2
September	67	104	18	68	110	47
October	69	137	14	79	137	49
November	208	454	29	220	753	61
December	173	609	34	171	935	57

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is only one rag dealer in the area.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is no registered common lodging house within the district; the last being closed on 10th September 1955.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Registered Premises

Offices	17
Retail Shops	51
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	1
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	4
Fuel Storage Depots	3

32 visits were made to the above premises, and in all cases were found some contraventions of the Act. All owners and occupiers were informed as necessary, and in most cases have taken steps to comply.

BARNOLDSWICK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILCOST OF REFUSE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL - YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1967.

Wages	-	Binnen	£3,854	5	9			
"	-	Bonus "	475	0	9	£4,329	6	6
Waste Paper Baling	-	Wages	753	17	5			
	-	Electricity Wire Maintenance	27	10	10	781	8	3
Sundry L/cs.						60	17	0
OnCost	for N.H. Ins. Holiday & Sick Pay, Superannuation					923	11	0
Motor Vehicles	-	Shelvoke & Drewry	1,769	9	9			
		Karrier	1,550	8	10	3,319	18	7
Depot Expenses						251	7	6
Health Office	-	Proportion of Salaries & Office Expenses				575	0	0
						10,241	8	10
Less.-	Income							
	Waste Paper		1,465	12	0			
	Sale of Scrap		209	4	11	1,674	16	11
						£ 8,566	11	11
<u>Tip Expenditure</u>								
Wages	-	Tipman	691	19	7			
OnCost	for N.H. Ins. Holiday & Sick Pay, Superannuation		207	9	9			
Sundry L/cs.	-	Flexboards, Fires etc.	178	2	9			
Maintenance of Roadway			292	7	7			
	(Cattle Grid - £236. 10. 9).							
Loan Charges Tip	-	Sinking Fund	370	0	0			
		Interest	103	8	10	£ 1,843	8	6
Less:-	Income							
	Trade Refuse		91	14	2			
	Use of Tip		142	10	8	234	4	10
						£ 1,609	3	8

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

98 visits were made to suspect rat and mice infested premises. 31 premises were treated during the year; 23 being rat infestations, and 8 mouse infestations.

Alphachloralose poison (Alphakil) has been successfully used in the case of mouse infestations and Warfarin in a pin-head oatmeal base for rats. In heavy infestations Zinc Phosphide in damp sausage rusk has been used.

A 10% sewer treatment was carried out in February using Zinc Phosphide in sausage rusk.

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIAL ACT, 1951.

There are two registered premises in the district; they use only materials under warranty.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951.

One person is registered under this Act.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

Four persons are registered under this Act.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD:MEAT AND OTHER FOODS:

No. of butchers' shops:	12
Premises used for the preparation of sausage, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods:	14
Manufacture and sale of Ice-Cream:	1
Sale of Ice-Cream:	45

FOOD HYGIENE:

71 visits were made to premises where food is prepared or sold for human consumption. These premises were found to be clean and generally complied with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations as they are mostly houses and shops. The large shops in the area comply with the Regulations.

OTHER FOODS:

The following table shows the amount of foodstuffs condemned:-

	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Canned Foods	1	0	27	4
Frozen Foods		2	25	12
Canned Meat	1	0	4	0
	3	0	1	0

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

There are five persons licensed under this Act.

ICE-CREAM:

There are 45 shops registered for the sale of Ice-Cream under the Food and Drugs Act. 4 samples were taken for bacteriological examination; 3 samples were in Provisional Grade 1., and the other was in Provisional Grade 4. The vendor and manufacturer were informed accordingly.

BAKEHOUSES:

The number of bakehouses on the register is 9. 31 visits were made to these premises, and all were found to be clean and satisfactory. Linewashing was required in some cases.

FOOD SHOPS AND STALLS:

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1967 are now operated.

Action was taken regarding names and addresses of owners of delivery vehicles under Section 13.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD SHOPS - FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

	No. of Premises.	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16.	No. of premises to which Reg.19 applies.	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Grocers	37	37	37	37
Grocers and Confectioners	4	4	4	4
Bakers and Confectioners	9	9	9	9
Confectioners	8	8	8	8
Greengrocers	14	14	14	14
Butchers	12	12	12	12
Fish and Chips	5	5	5	5
Cafes	5	5	5	5
Health & Food Stores	1	1	1	1
Sweets	10	10	10	10
Cooked Meats	6	6	6	6
	111	111	111	111

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS)
ACT, 1951.

Registration under Section 76

Registration of Hawkers of Food and their premises:

No. on register:	2
Registration of Hawkers of Food from outside the district:	
Butchers	2
Ice-Cream	6
Cooked Meat & Cheese	1
	<u>9</u>

Registration under Section 120

Registration of Hairdressers and Barbers:

No. on Register:	28.
------------------	-----

METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS.

The apparatus for the measurement of rainfall is
sited at Letcliffe Park, Barnoldswick.

<u>Month:</u>	<u>No. of days with rain recorded</u>	<u>Rainfall in inches.</u>
January	18	2.62
February	13	4.31
March	22	2.45
April	14	1.69
May	27	6.79
June	12	3.68
July	18	3.36
August	23	7.23
September	19	6.87
October	29	10.90
November	23	3.44
December	20	2.97
	<u>243</u>	<u>56.31</u>

Total No. of days with rain recorded: 243
 Total rainfall in inches: 56.31
 Wettest month: October
 Driest month: April
 Longest dry period 8th - 13th June (incl) 11 days.

EARBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Summary of Inspections made during 1967.

1. INSPECTIONS:

Public Health Act	235
Housing Acts	45
Housing Accommodation visits	188
Housing Allocation interviews	185
Factories:	
Mechanical	66
Non-mechanical	8
Outworkers premises	4
Smoke observations	12
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	95
Drainage	251
Rodent Control	95
Verminous Premises	14
Places of Entertainment, Public Houses etc.	14
Infectious Diseases	3
Hairdressers & Barbers	7
Schools	31
School Canteens	6
Food Inspections & Certificates issued	5
Council Refuse Tip	231
Clean Air Act	44
Milk Producers & Distributors	11
Caravan Sites and Movable Dwellings	22
Food Premises:	
Butchers	38
Factory Canteens	9
Fish Fryers	23
General Food Shops	106
Bakehouses	8
Ice-Cream Premises	5
Hawkers of Food	2
Public Houses, Hotels & Restaurants	17
Preserved Food	10
Improvement Grant Initial Inspections	11
Animal Boarding Establishment	1
Pet Animals Act	2
Interviews on premises with owners agents & contractors	131
Clinic	6
<u>SAMPLES:</u>	
Town's Water:-	
Bacteriological	45
Chemical	2
Plumbo-solvency	6

2. HOUSING

1. Number of dwellinghouses in the District:-

Under Private ownership	1,488	
Local Authority	<u>417</u>	
Total No. of dwellinghouses		1,905

Local Authority houses comprised of the following:-

3 bedroom type houses	248	
2 " " "	98	
Senior Citizens' Bungalows	34	
Flats (Communal Block) Valley Gardens	17	
Flats Linden Court	<u>20</u>	
Total:		417

No. of houses constructed by the Local Authority during the year: NIL

No. of houses constructed privately: 9

Total: 9

2. Five terraced houses in Cross Street, Earby were purchased by the Local Authority and three houses have been reconditioned and re-let. Work is proceeding on the remaining two houses. Reconditioning included the provision of:-

A hot water supply
Wash-hand basin, bath & water closet, comprised in a separate bathroom, & a ventilated food store.

The outbuildings comprising:-

Waste water closet & fuel store were demolished
Bunkers were provided for fuel.

The three houses were let to persons on the housing list, and there are eight persons on the waiting list seeking preference for this type of accommodation.

3. The Department allocates all Council accommodation. A points scheme is in operation.

4. Housing requirements at the commencement and at the end of the year were as follows:-

No. of applicants on the Housing List 31.12.66.	69	
No. of new applicants rec'd on Housing List up to 31.12.67.	66	
No. of deletions during year:	27	
No. of applicants accommodated during year:	<u>25</u>	
Totals:	<u>52</u>	<u>135</u>
No. of applicants remaining on Housing List at 31.12.67.		83.

The 83 applicants requirements are as follows:-

Requiring Council Houses:	38	
" " Flats:	3	
Senior Citizens Bungalows:	42	
Total:		83

5. Houses demolished during the year, resulting from action taken under the provisions of Housing Act, 1957, Sec. 16. 2

Improvement of Houses:

6. No. of houses improved by:-

(a) Discretionary Grants:	Nil
(b) Standard Grant (owner occupier)	27
(c) Cost of Grants for completed schemes:	£2,720. 10. 0.

There was a total of 32 standard grant approvals during the year.

7. No applications were received for grant aid for the improvement of tenanted houses.

3. WATER SAMPLING RESULTS:

Bacteriological Water Samples

The results of samples taken and submitted for examination were as follows:-

Probable No. per 100 ml.

Bleara Supply:

<u>Number:</u>	<u>Coliform bacilli</u>	<u>Bact. coli (Type 1).</u>
19	0	0
1	18+	3
1	16	16
1	8	0
1	8	6
1	180+	180+
3	18+	13+
1	18+	0

The 9 unsatisfactory samples were investigated, and further samples proved satisfactory.

Kelbrook Supply:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Coliform Bacilli</u>	<u>Bact. Coli (Type 1)</u>
17	0	0

All samples were found to be satisfactory.

Plumbo-solvencyBleara Supply

After standing in pipe
all night:-

<u>Lead content</u>	<u>pH value</u>
1.2 p.p.m.	6.6
Nil	6.9
0.4 p.p.m.	6.7
0.1 p.p.m.	6.8

After standing in pipe for a
measured period of half an hour:-

<u>Lead content:</u>	<u>pH value</u>
Nil	6.5 p.p.m.
"	6.9 p.p.m.
"	6.8 p.p.m.
"	7.0 p.p.m.

Kelbrook Supply:

<u>Lead content</u>	<u>pH value</u>	<u>Lead content</u>	<u>pH value</u>
Nil	6.6	Nil	6.7
Nil	6.8	"	6.9

A limestone tank was installed at the Kelbrook Supply during the year.

Chemical Analyses

<u>Bleara Supply</u>	<u>p.p.m.</u>	<u>Kelbrook Supply</u>	<u>p.p.m.</u>
Total solids	100	Total solids	120
Chloride	17	Chloride	23
Alkalinity as CaCO_3	20	Alkalinity as CaCO_3	40
Total hardness	30	Total hardness	40
Permanent hardness	10	Temporary "	40
Temporary "	20	Iron	Nil
Iron	0.6	Manganese	"
Manganese	0.1	Free Ammonia	0.04
Free Ammonia	0.01	Albuminoid Ammonia	0.02
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.01	Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nitric Nitrogen	0.2
Nitric Nitrogen	0.1	pH value	7.2
pH value	7.4		

The analyst's report is as follows:-

Bleara Supply:- The water is of good organic purity.

Kelbrook " The water is of satisfactory organic purity.

Fluoride Content

The Craven Water Board has provided the following information:-

Bleara SupplyKelbrook Supply:

Fluoride 0.1 p.p.m.

Fluoride 0.1 p.p.m.

No. of dwellinghouses supplied direct to the houses: 1,873

Population served (estimated): 5,010

Supplied by stand pipes: Nil

WATER SUPPLY:

The mains water supply within the Urban District is provided and maintained by the Craven Water Board. The sources of supply are as follows:-

There are two reservoirs above Earby, and one at Kelbrook.

Bawhead Storage Reservoir:

Capacity	3.745 million galls.
Top water level	848 feet
Bottom water level	833 "
Depth	15 "

Bleara Storage Reservoir:

Capacity	3.615 million galls.
Top water level	865.5 feet
Bottom water level	849 feet
Depth	16.5 feet

Kelbrook Storage Chamber

Capacity	149,000 galls.
Top water level	657 feet
Bottom water level	646 "
Depth	11 "

The three supplies are inter-connected at the main.

A supply from Elslack reservoir carried by a six inch main and connected into the Bawhead and Bleara main is available in times of emergency.

The water supply in normal times is sufficient in quantity and satisfactory in quality.

4. PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS:

There are no public or private swimming baths within the Urban District.

5. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

The management of the sewage disposal works is undertaken by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

No extension to the works has taken place during the year. No extensions are proposed in the forthcoming year.

Particulars of new sewers constructed during year:-

120 yds. of 6" foul water sewer and
120 yds. of 6" surface water sewer.

Summary of Waste Water Closets either removed or converted to Pedestal:Water Closets and the number of additional Water Closets provided during the year:-

No. of Waste Water Closets 31.12.66.	527
No. of " " " removed but not replaced by Pedestal Water Closets.	23
No. of " " " replaced by Pedestal Water Closets:	24
No. of " " " 31.12.67.	480
Other Water Closets provided:	42
No. of Pail Closets removed & alternative provision made by the provision of a Water Closet & drainage to sewer:	1

6. FACTORIES:

There are 34 mechanical and 4 non-mechanical factories within the District.

74 inspections were carried out to factory premises during year.

3 outworkers premises were notified during year: viz:-

- 2 - making up of overalls
- 1 - false teeth trimming & finishing

All outworkers premises were visited and the premises were found to be satisfactory.

Summary of Contraventions Found:

<u>Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation:</u>	<u>Lack of Cleanliness:</u>	<u>Insuff. Ventilation:</u>	<u>Not marked as to sex:</u>	<u>Insuff. Lighting:</u>
7	10	5	4	9

The contraventions were brought to the notice of the management. No statutory action was required to enforce compliance with the requirements of the provisions of the Act.

7. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES:

Class of Premises:	No. of Premises newly registered during the yr.	Total No. of registered premises at end of yr.	Persons employed	
			Males:	Total:
Offices	1	4		10
Retail Shops	7	34		81
Catering Establishments Canteens etc.		3		13
Totals:	8	41	41	104
				34.

No. of inspections carried out to all premises: 95.

SUMMARY OF CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND:

Section 4 Cleanliness:	Section 6 Heating:	Section 8 Lighting:	Section 9 Sanitary Conveniences:	Section 10. Washing Facilities:	Section 12. Clothing:	Section 16 Floor, Passages etc.	Sec. 24. First Aid.
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17	1	4	17	12	5	8	3
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Offices, Shops and Railway Premises.

Considerable progress has been made in compliance with the Act during the year. Generally, occupiers are co-operating with the Department, although some premises occupied by multiple companies are longer in carrying out requirements. This necessarily involves additional inspections and letters of reminder.

It is noticeable that new occupiers of shop premises do not, in the main, register the premises on their own initiative.

8. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.Number of Premises:

Category	Number:	Complying with Sec. 16.	No. to which Reg. 9 applies:	Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 12.
Butchers	7	6	7	7
Preserved Food	2	2	2	2
Fish Fryers	5	5	5	5
Wet Fish	3	1	3	3
Greengrocers	4	4		
Grocers & Mixed Business	14	14	14	14
Bakehouses	4	2	4	4
Confectioners	5			
Sweets & Tobacco	10	10		
Cafe	1	1	1	1
Licensed Premises	9	4	9	9
Ice-cream Factory	1	1	1	1
School kitchen	1	1	1	1
School Serveries	3	3	3	3
Factory Canteens	4		4	4

There has been no case of food poisoning reported during the year.

There are 11 premises registered for the sale or storage for sale of ice-cream.

There are 4 licensed premises at which catering is carried out.

There are no offensive trades in operation within the district.

Food Inspection:

Package Food found unfit for human consumption. All unfit food has been disposed of by burying at the Council Tip.

TINS AND JARS.

<u>Meat & Fish</u>	<u>Vegetables:</u>	<u>Milk:</u>	<u>Cereals:</u>	<u>Fruit:</u>	<u>Soup:</u>
6	33	3	3	33	1

TINS OF:-JARS OF:-

Corned Beef	1	Chicken Fillets	2
Chopped Pork	1		
Luncheon Meat	1		
Country Sago	1		
Ambrosia Rice	2		
Tomatoes	3		
Soup	1		
Beans	5		
Carrots	1		
Pears	20		
Potatoes	6		
Shrimps	1		
Spaghetti	3		
Carnation Milk	3		
Bilberries	1		
Blackcurrants	6		
Cherries	5		
Peaches	6		
Peach Slices	1		
Pears	3		
Pineapple	5		
Pineapple pulp	4		
Mandarin Oranges	1		
Strawberries	1		

There are no slaughterhouses, either public or private, within the Urban District. There are seven slaughtermen licensed with the Local Authority under the provision of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

FOOD and DRUGS ACT, 1955, and FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

Summary of provisions carried out:-

Category	Accommodation for clothing	No. of Sinks provided	Hot & Cold Water	No. of wash-hand basins provided	Hot & Cold Water	New Sanitary accommodation	No. of defective waste water Closets replaced by Fresh Water Closets	Lighting of Conveniences	Lighting of Food Rooms	New Floors	Defective Counters	Defective Fittings & Equipment	Provision of Intervening ventilated spaces	Repairs and Decoration of Food Rooms	Conveniences Cleaned & Decorated
Butchers	1	2	2	3	3			1	1	2	2			3	1
Preserved Food	1	1	1	1	1	1		1				1		1	1
General Food Shops	3	4	4	6	6	3	3	6	4	3			3	5	5
Fish Fryers	1	1	1	5	5						1	1	1	3	2
Bakehouses	1			1	1			1						1	
Ice-cream Factories				1	1										
TOTALS:	7	8	8	17	17	4	3	9	5	5	3	2	4	14	9

9. MILK

There are 12 distributors of milk within the Urban District categorised as follows:-

(a) Producer Retailers	10
(b) Distributors	2

The 2 distributors receive their supplies from Associated Dairies Ltd., and North East Lancashire Dairies Ltd.

The results of milk samples submitted to test by the Public Health Department of the West Riding County Council are as follows:-

<u>Number</u>	<u>Class of Milk</u>	<u>Methylene Blue Test</u>	<u>Phosphatase Test</u>	<u>Brucella Abortus Ring Test</u>
1	Pasteurised	1	1	
14	Untreated	13 (1 void)		14

RESULT

<u>Pasteurised:</u>	<u>Satisfactory:</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory:</u>
1	1	-
Untreated		
14	10	4

The unsatisfactory samples were investigated and were in relation to two producer-retailers within the district. Both supplies were subject to pasteurisation during the period of veterinary testing of individual cows. The infected cows were removed from the herds and slaughtered.

10. There are no egg pasteurisation plants within the Urban District.
11. There are no poultry processing premises within the Urban District.
12. HAIRDRESSERS & BARBERS: West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

There are 2 male and 8 female hairdressing establishments registered within the district. 7 inspections of premises were made, and those inspected were found to be satisfactory.

13. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

<u>Staff</u>	Refuse Collection - Foreman/Driver	1
	Loaders	3
	Salvage Department - Baling Press	
	Operator	1
	Disposal - Tip Attendant	1
	Total:	6

Equipment

Refuse Collection Vehicles: 1

Type - Karrier Ramillies with continuous rear loading mechanism.

Capacity 20 cubic yards. Age of vehicle 2 years 5 months.

Disposal Equipment

Crawler Tractor 1.
 Type - Bristol Duplex with interchangeable buckets and special output
 angle dozer blade. Tractor fitted with all weather cab.
 Age of tractor - 9 months.

Refuse Collection

There has been a reduction of one loader in the refuse collection staff during the year. Experience has shown that it was possible to maintain a weekly collection within the district during normal times.

Refuse Disposal

A new Bristol Duplex Tractor was delivered during April, 1967., for use at Booth Bridge Tip. The tip land is owned by the Council.

A suitable tractor and tool shed was erected on the tip site.

Approximately one quarter of a mile of access road to the tip was repaired and two cattle grids were installed along the road length eliminating two gates. A hinged barrier bar, with fastenings, was provided at the entrance lane which has solved the problem of illicit week-end dumping on the tip.

Booth Bridge Tip

At the commencement of the year there was approximately one acre of crude tipped area unlevelled and not covered with soil. During the year this area was levelled, the surface covered with 12" of good top soil and graded. In addition three quarters of an acre of tipped area was progressively dealt with in a like manner.

The scheme involved the handling of over 2,500 tons of top soil and ash. Top soil was acquired from a factory building site excavation located outside the district, the ash was obtained from a private roadway cut through a railway banking within the district. All the material was acquired and hauled to Booth Bridge tip site without cost to the Department.

A further three quarters of an acre has been prepared to receive refuse by stripping the top soil and the material stock piled. Controlled tipping is taking place, and each small section tipped to level is progressively soiled and graded. The whole work is well within the capacity of the tip attendant and Bristol tractor.

The stream running through the tip has been controlled by using 3 ft. concrete pipes with an infill of clay before covering with refuse.

It is estimated that land available at Booth Bridge is sufficient for a further 12 years of tipping.

A convenient 1" water point has been provided on the tip, the connection being made from a main water supply.

No fires have occurred on the tip during the year.

Wysick Tip

A firm of contractors was engaged to level, soil and grade the infilled area used for many years as a refuse tip. The area to be dealt with extends over two acres and the tip was originally a stone quarry. The area is under private ownership and the adjoining land is pasture land.

No cover was available on site and good quality top soil has been imported from outside the district. The work is proceeding well taking into consideration the adverse weather conditions prevailing since the scheme commenced.

Refuse Removal and DisposalStatistics

	<u>Tons:</u>
House refuse and trade refuse collected	1,848
Special re-chargeable trade refuse collected	84
Total:	1,932
Other material, soil, ash, builders refuse delivered on tip site by contractors etc.	2,400
Weight of all material dealt with at tip	4,332

ExpenditureRefuse Collection

	£.	s.	d.			
Wages and Bonuses	4,728	8	2			
Haulage	1,827	10	0			
Tools, Implements & Repairs	37	13	8			
Outscavenging - Kelbrook	6	13	4			
Rent, Rates & Insurance	91	4	8			
Depot Repairs	210	7	3			
Protective Clothing	50	12	9			
Loan Charges	14	15	1	£6,967	4	11

Disposal - Tips

Wages	943	15	5			
Repairs & Maintenance	724	2	11			
Rates	5	13	4			
Loan Charges	45	12	2			
Tractor, Repairs & Maintenance	424	15	0	£2,144	3	10

Income

Waste Paper, Metal etc.	1,205	1	11			
Rechargeable Work	698	4	3			
Tipping Charges	32	15	0			
Rent of Land	2	13	0	£1,938	10	2

NET COST

£9,111 8 9

Summary of Salvage Sold

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Fibreboard	1	1	0
Mixed Baled Waste Paper	117	9	2
Aluminium		6	0
Rags	1	6	0
Light Scrap Iron	4	4	0

14. MOVABLE DWELLINGS AND CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

One application for a licence to authorise the use as a site for a single caravan on land in his occupation was received and granted to the owner of land on which a bungalow was being constructed by the applicant for his own use.

The licence holder completed and occupied the bungalow before the expiry of the licence and the caravan was removed from the site.

Two cases of caravans being stationed on land without approval were dealt with during the year.

In one case four caravans were stationed on land adjoining a dwelling house and stables with the owners permission. The other case involved one caravan stationed on land adjoining a farm, again with the owners permission, but without statutory approval.

Both owners were approached by visit and letter which eventually resulted in the removal of the caravans from the District.

15. PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS 1967.

Defects outstanding 31.12.66.	10
" found during 1967	49
" remedied during 1967	33
" outstanding 31.12.67.	16
Informal notices outstanding 31.12.66.	2
" " served during 1967	32
" " complied with during 1967	30
Statutory notices outstanding 31.12.66.	-
" " served during 1967.	-
" " outstanding 31.12.67.	-

There are no common lodging houses within the Urban District.

CLEAN AIR

Difficulties have been experienced in the reduction of excessive smoke emission from four main factory chimneys.

At one factory electrification of all machinery took place. The prime mover was dismantled and an underfeed stoker provided to the boiler furnace. Initial problems in the operation of this plant were overcome and emissions were greatly reduced.

Of the remaining three plants, difficulties persisted. The firm's concerned sought technical advice on the Department's recommendation of the National Coal Board's Technical and Sales Division and the National Institute of Fuel Efficiency. Some improvement has taken place.

One firm manufacturing plastics has carried out several modifications to a plasticer plant which was emitting offensive effluvia at low level.

The exhaust shaft has been raised and experimental filters and scrubbers have been introduced into the system. These measures, to date, have been disappointing. A further extension of the exhaust chimney is proposed.

All firms have co-operated with the Department in an effort to reduce their smoke emissions.

NOISE ABATEMENT

One complaint of noise was dealt with by the Department during the year.

In an effort to overcome the nuisance of fumes from the exhaust of a plasticer plant, the manufacturers introduced a power driven fan to speed the flow of emission. The fan gave a loud high pitched whine when in operation. The manufacturers reduced the noise to a tolerable level.

16. RODENT CONTROL AND OTHER PEST CONTROL

Regular treatments were carried out at the Council's Refuse Tip, Salvage Department and the Council's General Depot.

One school, on report, was investigated for rat infestation and a major rat infestation was successfully cleared using Warfarin. One other school premise infected by mice was cleared using Alphakil.

In addition, two factories, six shops and eleven dwelling-houses were treated for rat infestation, and one factory, five food shops and nineteen dwellinghouses were treated for mice infestation.

Warfarin bait continues to be successful in dealing with rat problems and Alphakil has given rapid and successful results in dealing with mice.

Persistent difficulties have arisen in dwellinghouses in the older part of the district by cockroach infestation. These pests inhabit the underside of stone flagged floors usually laid on a thick bed of ash.

Good results have been obtained by using an activated D.D.T. Emulsion applied to the skirting and immediate floor surrounds to the rooms. The Department issue the emulsion free of charge to householders.

17. & 18. PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951. ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

There are two Licensed Pet Shops and one Licence to keep an Animal Boarding Establishment within the District.

The Pet Shops were, on inspection, found to be satisfactory and the Animal Boarding Establishment was found to be a clean and well run establishment.

19. SCHOOLS

There is one Junior School, two County Primary Schools, and one other school used in connection with a secondary modern school situated outside the district.

A school kitchen is in operation in the buildings of the Secondary Modern School, and providing meals for five schools in the area.

Regular inspections have been made of all the schools in the district.

Although school conveniences situated within the school main buildings are well maintained and kept clean, the condition of the conveniences situated externally to the main buildings and within the recreation grounds, leaves much to be desired. The premises are accessible to the public and are prone to acts of vandalism. The County Education Authority are fully aware of the unsatisfactory conditions, and has adopted measures to overcome improper use of the premises. The problem is under review.

SILSDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

1. INSPECTIONS:

Animal Boarding Establishments	2
Noise Nuisances	8
Water Supply	39
Drainage and Drain Testing	87
Stables and Piggeries	2
Offensive Trades	16
Tents, Vans, Sheds	48
Factories - with power	8
without power	1
Outworkers premises	2
Bakehouses	10
Public Conveniences	21
Refuse Collection	81
Refuse Disposal	96
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	14
Smoke Observations	11
Schools	4
Shops	14
Scrap Metal Dealers Act	6
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	32
Trunk Sewer/Recorder	88
Visits to new buildings under Building Regulations & Byelaws erections and alterations	227
Council, Committee and Sub-Committee Meetings	35
Farms	12
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	11

HOUSING INSPECTION
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT:

No. of houses inspected	12
No. of visits to above houses	19

HOUSING ACT:

No. of houses inspected	14
Visits paid to above houses	21
Overcrowding	2
Verminous premises	3
Infectious Disease enquiries	"
Miscellaneous housing visits incl. Council house maintenance	405

Rent Act

"

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION:

Grocers shops	11
Butchers' shops	12
Greengrocers, fishmongers, fruiterers	9
Dairies and Milk shops	7
Other food shops	11
Cafes	10
Public Houses	8
Ice-cream premises	14

2. HOUSING:

No. of dwellinghouses in the district:	2,120
Back-to-back houses	55
New dwellings completed during the year:-	
By the Local Authority	Nil
By private enterprise	14
Individual houses included in representations	1
Unfit houses closed under Sec.16(4) Housing Act 1957	1
Houses demolished	4
Estimated number of unfit houses at 31.12.67 in respect of which no representation has yet been made	14
New cases of overcrowding reported	Nil
Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:	
After informal action	13
After formal action under	
(a) Public Health Acts:	2
(b) Housing Acts:	Nil

Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing AccommodationDiscretionary Grants

<u>Applications</u> <u>Received:</u>	<u>Apps.</u> <u>Approved</u>	<u>Owner</u> <u>Occupiers:</u>	<u>Tenanted</u> <u>Houses:</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>completed:</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Grants:</u>
4	4	4	-	3	£660

Standard Grants

<u>Apps. rec'd</u>	<u>Apps.</u> <u>Approved:</u>	<u>Owner</u> <u>Occupiers:</u>	<u>Tenanted</u> <u>Houses:</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Completed:</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Grants.</u>
19	19	14	5	27	£2,846

One of the completed discretionary grant schemes was for the conversion of a barn into a dwellinghouse. The remainder were all for improving existing dwellings.

Four houses in Albert Square and Mill Banks have been demolished for redevelopment purposes. Three properties in Kirkgate, all subject to undertakings not to relet, have also been purchased for future redevelopment.

No new Council houses have been built during the year, and only 14 private houses were completed. This is the lowest figure for many years, and, considering the progress of private housing development in neighbouring areas, is most disappointing.

Two Council houses have been sold to the existing tenants during the year. 21 new tenants have been rehoused in Council houses and 9 existing tenants rehoused in more suitable accommodation.

The main problem regarding rehousing has been the demand for 1 and 2 bedroomed flats, particularly ground floor accommodation. Over 30% of the outstanding housing applicants have requested this type of accommodation, and vacancies have occurred only very occasionally.

3. MOVABLE DWELLINGS

Cringles Caravan Park

This site is now licensed for 70 residential and 12 holiday vans. About 60 mobile homes are permanently stationed on the site and there is satisfactory toilet accommodation, laundry facilities, retail shop, water supply and drainage available.

Additional toilet facilities have been provided for the use of the touring vans.

Brown Bank Caravan Site

This site is licensed for 113 vans for holiday and recreational purposes only. Over 50 vans have been stationed on the site permanently, with a further influx at week-ends and holiday periods during the summer. The site is provided with a communal toilet block, the water supply is from a borehole and the drainage is to a septic tank.

There is a site available in Howden Hall for the storage of caravans only.

There are 2 individual caravans licensed in the area; both have satisfactory water supplies and septic tanks.

4. WATER SUPPLY:

Bradford Corporation Waterworks Department is responsible for the supply of mains water to the town, and the supply is sampled regularly by both Authorities.

8 bacteriological samples taken by this Authority were all satisfactory. The natural fluoride content of the water, when last analysed, was 0.1 parts/mil. 6 plumbo-solvency samples have been taken and traces of lead were found in 3. The pH value varied between 6.5 and 7.1.

A scheme has been prepared for improving and modernising the treatment plant at Silsden reservoir. This includes the provision of new filters and a new service reservoir.

Brunthwaite and Swartha are still without an adequate and wholesome water supply. Agreement was reached with Bradford Corporation for financing the proposed mains extension to Brunthwaite, but this has now been deferred due to the general financial restrictions.

Two new private boreholes have been sunk to supply water to isolated farmsteads.

30 bacteriological samples have been taken from private supplies; 15 were unsatisfactory.

5. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

With the agreement of the other Authorities concerned a bypass has been constructed around the grit chamber on the trunk sewer, to facilitate its routine cleansing. This chamber has been emptied every month by means of a gully emptier. The 3 storm water overflow tanks, situated at the old sewage works, have also been cleaned out.

There have been small extensions made to both foul and surface water sewers on the 3 private housing estates under development.

Minor blockages have occurred on various sewers, including a partial blockage of the sewer situated under the beck. Manholes were constructed in two instances when excavations had to be made.

Considerable trouble was caused during the year by a partial blockage of the private sewer from Bolton Road Tannery. This sewer was silted up with layers of chemical deposits, and was finally cleaned out by Descaling Contractors Ltd.

J. Haiste & Partners Ltd., Civil Engineers of Leeds, have been appointed to prepare a scheme for a new surface water sewer along Howden Road.

Two private septic tanks have been constructed serving properties in the out-districts.

The Council offers a £10 grant for the conversion of waste water closets to water closets. 3 closets have been converted with the aid of this grant and 6 abolished as a result of improvement grant work.

6. FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES:

There were 44 factory or workshop premises on the register. Occasional visits were made, generally in regard to lighting and cleanliness of toilet accommodation. No statutory action was necessary.

General improvements have been carried out to the toilet accommodation at one textile factory.

There were 3 outworkers notified, all engaged in the burling and mending of textile fabrics.

7. SCHOOLS:

The Silsden County Secondary School has now become the Silsden Annexe of the South Craven School. This school now accommodates pupils from the whole of the South Craven area and will continue to do so until the extensions are completed at the Cross Hills School.

Inspections have been made of the kitchens and sanitary accommodation at the various school premises in the town.

New toilet accommodation is under construction at the Hothfield Street School.

8. KEEPING OF ANIMALS:

There were two premises licensed under the Boarding Establishment Act, 1963. These were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

There were no premises licensed under the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

9. PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT:

In addition to the Town Hall, which provides a dance hall, kitchen, dining room, bar and reading room, there are six public houses and three licensed clubs in the town.

These were visited periodically and found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

10. SMOKE ABATEMENT:

Routine smoke observations have been taken and visits made to boiler plant when required. No statutory action has been necessary.

A coal fired boiler at one factory, which occasionally gave cause for concern, has been converted to an oil burner.

There are no smoke control areas in the town and none envisaged in the near future.

The general voluntary trend of converting the domestic fire to either gas or electric heating has continued during the year.

11. OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is a tannery in the district carrying on the trade of a fellmonger. No nuisance has arisen from the process itself, but blocked drainage and occasional smoke emissions have necessitated considerable attention.

12. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A Ramillies 20 cubic yard compression vehicle was purchased in July to replace the 7 cubic yard Karrier Bantam. This vehicle has since been used for the weekly collection of refuse from the built-up area of the town. The 12 cubic yard Karrier Dual-tip vehicle was used for all other collections.

The frequency of collection from the areas immediately surrounding the town, including Brunthwaite and Swartha, was increased from 3 weeks to 2 weeks. This has necessitated a small amount of overtime working. The collection from the outlying farms has been maintained on a 6 weekly basis.

During the foot and mouth epidemic no visits were made to farms, but arrangements were made for the collection of refuse from the roadside where possible.

A foreman/driver and 5 loaders were employed on the collection and disposal of refuse, and one man was employed baling and collecting paper.

There are no paper sacks in use in the area.

All the refuse was disposed of by semi-controlled tipping at the old sewage works in Keighley Road. A highways' department tractor was used for levelling the tip when required.

A youth was prosecuted for pilfering from the refuse tip.

Over 138 tons of mixed waste paper were sold during the year and a salvage bonus was again paid to the men.

13. RODENT CONTROL:

One man has been employed part-time on rodent control. Regular treatments were carried out on all Council properties, including the tip. Private treatments were made when requested or when complaints were received.

All domestic treatments were carried out free of charge, but business premises have been charged for time and materials.

Numerous complaints were received of mice being unaffected by Warfarin. In certain instances this was probably due to inefficient baiting, but "Alphakil" was used, with success, where Warfarin resistance was evident.

Warfarin was generally used in the treatments for rats and zinc phosphide was used on the refuse tip.

Five farms in the out-districts have again been under contract, for regular treatments, with Skipton Rural District Council.

14. RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

No action necessary.

15. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD:

The following milk retailers were licensed with the Food and Drugs Authority:-

No. & Type.	Milk Sold:		
	<u>T.T.(Raw)</u>	<u>T.T. Pasteurised</u>	<u>Sterilised</u>
1 Producer retailer	x		
4 Roundsmen	x	x	x
4 Retail shops		x	x
2 Retail shops	x		
1 Retail shop	x		x

All the heat treated milk was processed either by Associated Dairies Ltd., of Halifax or Harrogate & District Co-operative Society Ltd.

By arrangement with the West Riding County Council only the single producer-retailer has been sampled by this Authority.

The following milk samples have been taken during the year:-

By the Local Authority:

	No. sampled	Methylene Blue	Brucella Abortus Culture Test
Tuberculin Tested (Raw)	1	Satisfactory	Negative

By W.R.C.C.

	No sampled	Meth. Blue	Phosphatase	Br. Abortus Ring Test: Culture
Tuberculin Tested (Raw)	43	32 Sat. 4 unsat. 7 void	-	35 neg. 8 neg. 8 positive
Pasteurised	2	1 Sat. 1 Void	2 sat.	- -

The following ice-cream samples have been taken:-

<u>No.</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>
14		10	2	1	1	

There were no cases of food poisoning reported.

There is no licensed slaughterhouse in the area.

Small amounts of tinned and frozen food were condemned and buried on the refuse tip.

No longer are there any recognised poultry processing premises in the town. The poultry farm previously slaughtering broilers has now discontinued this type of business.

16. FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

Listed below are details of the food premises subject to the above Regulations:-

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Premises.</u>	<u>Premises complying with Reg. 16.</u>	<u>Premises to which Reg. 19 applies.</u>	<u>Premises complying with Reg. 19</u>
Butchers	7	7	7	7
Bakers & Confectioners	8	8	7	7
Fried Fish Shops	2	2	2	2
Greengrocers & Fish Retailers	6	6	6	6
Licensed Premises	6	6	6	6
Sweets & Confectionery	5	5	5	5
Cafes	1	1	1	1
Grocers & Mixed Businesses	20	19	20	20

Routine inspections of food premises have been made throughout the year. No statutory action has been necessary.

17. COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the district and there is no record of any in the past.

18. PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are no public swimming baths in the district.

19. OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The number of premises registered under the above legislation at the end of the year was:-

Offices	13
Retail Shops	27
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1
Catering Establishments, Canteens	2
Fuel Storage Depots	<u>2</u>
Total	<u>45</u>

Number of persons employed in registered premises was:-

Offices	34
Retail Shops	65
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	4
Catering Establishments	4
Canteens	2
Fuel Storage Depots	<u>4</u>
	<u>113</u>

Comprising 48 males and 65 females.

26 visits have been made to registered premises.

SECTION D.SKIPTON URBAN DISTRICT.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT1. HOUSING

There were no dwelling-houses constructed by the Council, but the policy of improving houses in a selected Improvement Area and encouraging owners in other areas to apply for Improvement Grants was continued.

Official Representations were made under Section 157 of the Housing Act, 1957 relating to the following properties:-

(1) Watsons Houses Clearance Area	-	9 through, 2 back to back and 2 single houses and other buildings
(2) Canal Cottages Clearance Area	-	2 through houses
(3) Star Inn Yard Clearance Area	-	4 through houses and other buildings
(4) Albert Terrace Clearance Area	-	6 through houses and other buildings
(5) Hill Street Clearance Area	-	17 through houses and other buildings.

It was decided to make Clearance Orders in respect of numbers (2) and (3) and Compulsory Purchase Orders for numbers (4) and (5). Confirmation of the Orders was received for numbers (2), (3) and (4) areas and a Public Inquiry is to be held to decide upon number (5).

Houses in Clearance Areas and unfit houses elsewhere:-

Houses demolished:	64
Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:	
after informal action	56
after formal notice under	
(a) Public Health Acts	2
(b) Housing Act, 1957	
Sects. 2, 9 and 16.	Nil
No. of cases of overcrowding reported	Nil
Applicants for Council houses:-	
Living in Rooms:	3
Living in separate dwellings:	53
Applicants for bungalows:	43
No. of families rehoused from Clearance Areas etc.	14

Improvements:-

Discretionary Grants

No. completed during 1967	Total Estimated cost of Schemes	Total Grants	Owner Occupiers	Tenanted Houses
4	£1,696. 7. 6.	£714	4	-

Standard Grants

<u>Number</u> <u>Completed</u> <u>during 1967</u>	<u>Cost of Grants Completed</u> <u>Equal to Half of Approved</u> <u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Owner</u> <u>Occupiers</u>	<u>Tenanted</u> <u>Houses</u>
47	£4,799. 5. 8.	40	7

2. FACTORIES

The number of premises on the register were 71 mechanical and 7 non-mechanical factories.

98 inspections were made and the particulars are given in the Appendix of the report.

3. MOVABLE DWELLINGS

There were no applications received for the licensing of Caravan Sites. The sites previously licensed are on the Skipton to Bolton Abbey Road. One site is of 16.5 acres suitable for the accommodation of 190 caravans both for holiday and residential purposes. The other site is for two caravans for the accommodation of a family working on an adjoining poultry farm.

On the larger of the sites there is a sewer, and town's water and electricity are laid on. There are sanitary conveniences, baths, showers and wash-hand basins with hot and cold running water. There are flush Elsan disposal points, and hard roads and paths. This site is very clean and excellently conducted.

The smaller site is also suitably provided with amenities and is satisfactory in every way.

There has been an increased number of travelling caravanners entering the district and these have caused concern by their usage of car parks and other unlicensed sites.

4. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

There were no complaints of pollution from the Sewage Disposal works, and no extensions were carried out.

Most of the built-up area is served by public sewers. There is only one property not on the water carriage system.

The new sewers constructed were:-

<u>Location</u>	<u>9" F.W.S.</u>	<u>6" F.W.S.</u>	<u>9" S.W.S.</u>	<u>6" S.W.S.</u>
Greenacres Estate	-	150 ft.	-	110 ft.

The new constructions and improvements to sanitary conveniences were as follows:-

Number of water-closets installed on old properties	-	107.
" " " on new properties	-	37.

5. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES

The general inspection of registered premises was continued during the year and by the end of 1967 all but five of the premises had received an initial inspection.

Contraventions were found in the majority of premises and occupiers were notified of their obligations under the Act. Revisits will be made to ensure compliance and this will involve a great amount of work in 1968.

The registrations and inspections were as follows:-

No. of Premises Newly Registered during the Year	Total No. of Reg. premises at end of Year.	No. of Reg. premises receiving one or more general inspections during Year.
Offices	8	36
Retail Shops	7	91
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	-	4
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	2	13
Fuel Storage Depots	-	1
	<u>17</u>	<u>145</u>

Total No. of Visits
to Reg. Premises.

338

Written Notices to Occupiers
of Requirements

132

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by
workplace:-

<u>Class of Workplace</u>	<u>No. of Persons employed</u>
Offices	417
Retail Shops	700
Wholesale departments, warehouses	29
Catering Establishments open to the public	148
Canteens	5
Fuel storage depots	4
	<u>1,303</u>
Total Males	494
Total Females	809

Contraventions:-

Section 4 - Cleanliness	25
" 5 - Overcrowding	1
" 6 - Temperature	69
" 7 - Ventilation	46
" 8 - Lighting	75
" 9 - Sanitary Conveniences	67
" 10 - Washing Facilities	36
" 12 - Accommodation for Clothing	8
" 14 - Seats for Sedentary Workers	2
" 15 - Eating Facilities	7
" 16 - Floors, Passages, Stairs	62
" 17 - Fencing of Exposed Parts of Machinery	21
" 24 - First Aid- General Provisions	59
" 42 - Provisions with respect of buildings in single ownership	6
" 50 - Information for Employees	105
Section 48 - Reported Accidents	2

6. RODENT CONTROL

The department treated 40 premises and 193 visits were made for the purpose. The poisons generally used by the department were Alphakil for mice and Warfarin for rat infestations. 42 premises were treated by specialist firms.

7. SCHOOLS

The number of schools in the district is 13., comprising one girls' High School, one boys' Grammar School, one private Girls' School, one County Secondary School, six Primary Schools, two Nurseries and one Institute of Further Education.

Generally, the sanitary conveniences and washing facilities were maintained in a satisfactory condition. Repairs and decorating were carried out at the Ermysted's Grammar School Boarding House.

The school kitchens were found on inspection to be clean and well maintained.

8. PET ANIMALS:

There were three licensed premises, which were kept in a satisfactory condition.

9. PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT, PUBLIC HOUSES, REFRESHMENT HOUSES, ETC.

All of these premises are provided with suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences to comply with Section 89 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

57 inspections were made and the sanitary conveniences were maintained at a satisfactory standard of construction and cleanliness.

10. CLEAN AIR

The department made 979 visits to inspect heating appliances in premises covered by Smoke Control Orders.

There are four Smoke Control Orders in operation, comprising 1,733 houses in an area of approximately 714.6 acres. A further Order was made to come into operation on 1st September 1968 comprising 765 houses and flats and 8 commercial and other premises, included in an area of 620.2 acres in the Horse Close and Greatwood districts.

The adaptations of heating appliances has proceeded smoothly. There is a general support for Clean Air, this being very evident from the number of enquiries from people in areas not yet subject to Smoke Control Orders.

The Railway Locomotive shed was closed, and it is very seldom that smoke is emitted to any extent from the industrial chimneys.

11. OFFENSIVE TRADE

The tripe boiling establishment at the Council's slaughterhouse was closed, and the only remaining offensive trade in the district was a rag and bone dealer, which was conducted in a satisfactory manner.

12. MEAT FOR FEEDING ANIMALS

Sterilised meat was sold from two shops, and they complied with the requirements of the Regulations controlling meat for feeding animals.

13. PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACT, 1928 - 1936.

At the request of the Council, an officer of the Fire Service Department of the West Riding County Council made an inspection of all the installations in the Urban area. Most of the installations required some attention. The premises were revisited by the Public Health Inspectors and all the requirements were given attention.

37 licences were granted and the fuel stored was 65,881 gallons of petrol and petroleum mixtures, and 10 tons of carbide of calcium.

14. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The vehicles in full service were a Shelvoke & Drewry 'Pakamatic' vehicle with a 35 cubic yards automatic loading capacity, and two dual tip vehicles of 14 - 18 cubic yards capacity, fitted with compression plates, of the same make. A small 'Pakamatic' vehicle of 20 cubic yards capacity was demonstrated, and this appeared to be suitable to replace one of the dual tip vehicles now in use, as it was found to be much easier and quicker to load and the manoeuvrability was better. One Karrier vehicle of 10 cubic yards capacity was retained for use in case of the breakdown of other vehicles or for additional collections.

The personnel engaged on this work were three drivers, nine loaders, one paper baler and a tip attendant.

Every attempt is made to maintain a weekly collection of refuse from dwelling houses, and additional collections are made from hotels, cafes and public buildings. The Council undertakes the collection of trade refuse at an agreed charge based on the average amount of refuse collected in a quarter.

Within three years it will be necessary to make alternative arrangements for the disposal of refuse as available tipping on the present site is near completion. The Health Committee of the Council has given careful consideration to the future method of disposal of refuse and after visiting a number of plants, decided upon pulverisation of refuse prior to tipping. Negotiations are proceeding for the purchase of land to construct a pulverisation plant and depot including garages, and also sufficient land to use as a tip.

The following account of the cost of refuse collection and disposal was furnished by the Treasurer of the Council.

COST OF REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL1st April 1966 - 31st March 1967.EXPENDITURERefuse Collection

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
EMPLOYEES									
Loaders	6,430.	9.	6.						
Drivers	2,888.	14.	9.						
RUNNING EXPENSES									
Premises									
Repairs & maintenance	380.	6.	8.						
Fuel, light & cleaning	155.	8.	9.						
Rent & Rates	319.	12.	0.						
Supplies, Equipment & Tools									
Equipment, tools & materials	20.	15.	5.						
Protective clothing	102.	14.	9.						
Transport and Plant									
Repairs & maintenance	566.	17.	8.						
Renewals contribution	1,450.	0.	0.						
Petrol & Oil	561.	1.	6.						
Licences & Insurance	717.	3.	10.						
INSURANCE	24.	12.	2.						
							13,617.	17.	0.

Refuse Disposal

EMPLOYEES									
Salvage	581.	9.	2.						
Salvage Bonus	466.	13.	10.						
Tip	757.	16.	9.						
RUNNING EXPENSES									
Premises (Tip)									
Repairs & maintenance	1,364.	15.	11.						
Rent & Rates	40.	0.	5.						
Supplies, Equipment & Tools									
Repairs & maintenance	25.	8.	3.						
Materials - Salvage	45.	5.	9.						
Protective clothing	3.	12.	1.						
New Baling Press	480.	0.	0.						
Transport & Plant									
Repairs & maintenance	29.	17.	6.						
Equipment	85.	17.	6.						
Petrol & Oil	69.	2.	6.						
Insurance	52.	12.	6.						
REVENUE CONTRIBUTION TO CAPITAL-TRACTOR	2,637.	15.	0.						
							6,645.	7.	2.
							20,263.	4.	2.

INCOMERefuse Collections

FEES AND CHARGES

Charges for removal	354.	1.	8.	354.	1.	8.
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Refuse Disposal

RENTS						
Tip - Rents & charges	40.	8.	6.			
SALES						
Salvage - Waste paper	1,447.	18.	6.			
Other	<u>10.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>0.</u>			
				<u>1,498.</u>	<u>11.</u>	<u>0.</u>
						<u>1,852.</u>
						<u>12.</u>
						<u>8.</u>
				NETT COST		<u>18,410.</u>
						<u>11.</u>
						<u>6.</u>

15. INSPECTIONS AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD(a) Milk Supply

There were 25 distributors of milk in the area, and the bulk of the supply was delivered by Associated Dairies Ltd., to the firm's local dairy for distribution.

The following samples were submitted for test:-

<u>Number & Type</u>	<u>Number Satisfied</u>		
	<u>Methylene Blue Test:</u>	<u>Phosphatase Test</u>	<u>Brucella abortus - Ring Test</u>
10 Pasteurised	8 (2 void)	10	-
9 Untreated	4 (4 void)	-	8

(b) Meat and Other Foods

The department made 491 visits to inspect meat at the slaughterhouse and to examine food at shops and stores.

The only slaughterhouse in the area which is owned by the Council was maintained in a satisfactory condition. Five carcass sprays were installed in the slaughtering halls to comply with the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene)(Amendment) Regulations, 1966. The sprays are working satisfactorily and no wiping cloths are now used in the slaughterhouse.

The vehicles used for the transport of meat from the slaughterhouse to the shops were satisfactorily constructed and clean.

27 slaughtermen's licences were granted and there were no instances of non-compliance or cruelty to animals observed.

All the condemned meat was stained and sold to a firm who processed it under steam pressure.

The following are particulars of meat inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspectors:-

Number of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected:

	<u>Cattle:</u>	<u>Calves:</u>	<u>Sheep:</u>	<u>Pigs:</u>	<u>Total:</u>
Number killed	1,557	47	6,878	2,445	10,927
Number inspected	1,557	47	6,878	2,445	10,927

Carcasses & offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:

<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>	<u>Cattle excl. cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	-	19	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	336	232	-	338	49
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	29.65	54.82	-	4.92	2.00

N.B. There were 24.78% of cattle excluding cows and 48.47% of the cows inspected affected with cirrhosis of the liver.

<u>Tuberculosis only</u>	<u>Cattle excl. Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	16
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.65

Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	1	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	1	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Estimated weight of meat and organs condemned

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.
Cattle: 1 whole carcase		4.	2.	4.
3 part carcasses			2.	2.
Sheep: 19 whole carcasses		6.	0.	16.
10 part carcasses			2.	15.
Pigs: 25 part carcasses		2.	2.	22.
Heads & Tongues of all animals (except pigs)		2.	3.	21.
Edible offal and fat	2.	12.	2.	23.
	3.	10.	0.	19.

Particulars of other foodstuffs condemned during the year:-

Food in tin or glass containers:

<u>Meat:</u>	<u>Milk:</u>	<u>Vegetables:</u>	<u>Fruit:</u>	<u>Soup:</u>	<u>Fish:</u>	<u>Miscellaneous:</u>
184	21	347	557	16	89	129

Other foods condemned:

34 meat pies	16 lbs. chicken
54 lbs. sausages	5 lbs. duckling
10 lbs. sausage meat	17 lbs. bacon
128 lbs. pork	10 lbs. kidneys
140 lbs. lamb	35 lbs. roast pork
117 lbs. beef	10 lbs. roast beef
1 oxtail	76 lbs. cooked meats
1 oxtongue	1,680 assorted packets of frozen foods (refrigerator defects).

(c) Food Premises

Food and Drugs Act, 1955
The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

	<u>No. of Premises</u> <u>Registered</u>
Preparation and manufacture of sausages, potted and preserved food	7
Manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream	1
Storage and sale of ice-cream	58

The other food premises were:-

Hotels and public houses (serving meals)	8
Public houses and Clubs	21
School kitchens	13
Hospital kitchens	3
Factory canteen kitchens	4
Restaurants	18
Fish fryers	7
Chocolate and Sweet manufacturers	1
Retail grocery	49
Wholesale grocery	2
Retail confectionery	4
Bakeries and Shops	8
Bottling of beer and wines	1
Retail of chocolates and sweets	11
Fruit, and greengrocery	4
Fish, fruit and greengrocery	3
Butchers	13
Cooked chickens	1
Cooked meats	2
Slaughter and dressing of poultry	1

Stalls:-

Sweets	2
Fruit & greengrocery	5
Snack bars	1
Butchers	1
Fishmongers	1
Bacon, butter & cheese	1
Jams, Lemon cheese & eggs	1
Chickens and dairy produce	1

The following improvements and repairs were carried out:-

- Additional ventilation and lighting provided	2
Windows repaired	1
Floors repaired and relaid	5
Floors recovered	2
Walls and ceilings, tiled and plastered	8
Sanitary conveniences cleansed, decorated and repaired	14
Additional sanitary conveniences provided	1
Premises redecorated	27
Premises and equipment cleansed	6
Sinks provided (Section 19)	1
Adequate washing facilities provided	29
First aid equipment provided	7
Accommodation for outdoor clothing	2
Tables provided with non-absorbent surfaces	3

20 ice-cream samples were taken, all of which proved satisfactory.

The department made 490 inspections of food premises. Food hygiene has steadily improved and in general occupiers have now a tendency to improve their premises without being instructed by the department. The general public are taking more interest in food hygiene, and are now making more complaints to the department when they are dissatisfied with the quality of food purchased or the condition of the premises.

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966 became operative. This enabled the department to enforce stricter measures for the control of the handling and sale of food in the open air.

The stalls are in the main shopping street, and the structures and coverings were improved. Also, washing facilities were provided.

Open stalls in the street are difficult to control and are most unsatisfactory for the sale of unwrapped food. There is a butcher and a fishmonger trading from caravan type stalls which are much more satisfactory.

Attention was given to the improvement of new premises used for the dressing and slaughter of poultry. There were approximately 700 poultry slaughtered weekly, of which 100 were dressed.

16. WATER:

The following information was supplied by the Engineer Manager of the Craven Water Board.

Source of supply of town's water:	Embsay Moor reservoir
Area of gathering ground:	663 acres
Capacity of reservoir:	175,426,000 gallons
	Depth: 56 feet
Water area:	26½ acres
Top water level:	700 feet above ordnance datum
Average daily consumption:	893,900 galls.
No. of dwelling-houses supplied from public mains:	4,723
No. of dwelling-houses supplied from stand-pipes:	9

The following are results of samples collected by the department and submitted for bacteriological examination:-

<u>Number</u>	<u>Town's water supply</u>	
	<u>Probable number per 100 ml.</u>	
	<u>Coliform bacilli</u>	<u>Bact. coli (type I)</u>
10	0	0
1	8	5
1 (private supply)	0	0

Investigations in which the Water Board co-operated were continued into the question of lead content in the water. Advice is now being sought from the Water Research Association.

The following samples were submitted for examination:-

Plumbo-solvency

After standing in pipe
all night

Lead content pH Value
parts per ml.

0.08 7.9
0.08 8.4
0.01 8.7
(after morning's use)

0.02 8.9
0.01 8.6
0.01 8.8
0.05 8.5
0.02 8.8
0.06 8.7
1.0 8.6
Nil 8.6
Nil 8.8
Nil 8.6
0.02 8.4
0.04 8.6
0.28 8.6
0.01 7.1
0.01 8.2
0.08 7.2
0.13 8.6
0.06 8.6
Nil 7.1
0.20 8.2
0.03 7.2
0.03 8.6

After standing in pipe for a
measured period of half an hour

Lead content pH Value
parts per ml.

0.05 8.1
0.10 8.6
0.02 8.4
(after afternoon's use)

0.02 9.0
0.02 8.7
0.01 8.8
0.02 8.6
0.02 8.7
0.03 8.9
0.10 8.8
Nil 8.4
Nil 8.8
Nil 8.6
0.01 8.4
0.01 8.6
0.17 8.6
0.01 7.0
0.01 8.2
0.03 7.2
0.01 8.6

Chemical

Parts per million
(1) (2)

Dissolved Oxygen	...	10.9	11.3
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	Nil	Nil
Iron Content	...	0.06	0.03
Temporary Hardness	...	12.9	12.7
Permanent Hardness	...	32.0	27.9
Total Hardness	...	44.9	40.6
Electrical Conductivity	...	123	111
Colour (Hazen units)	Less than	5	5
Turbidity (units)	Less than	3	3
Reaction (pH value)	...	8.7	9.0
Manganese content	...	0.02	0.02
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate (4 hours at 27°C)	...	0.7	0.6

17. SWIMMING BATHS

The water from the public swimming bath was sampled regularly.
At the end of the year improvements to the Ermysted's Grammar School
swimming bath were in progress.

The following samples were taken:-

Bacteriological

Probable number per 100 ml.

Coliform bacilli Bact.coli (type I)

Number

3 - Ermysted's Grammar School
1 - " "
1 - " "
8 - Aireville Swimming Pool
2 - " "
1 - " "
1 - " "
1 - " "
1 - " "

0	0
0	6
0	2
0	0
0	1
0	3
2	19
0	6
0	5

18. INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1967

Public Health Defects	340
Housing Acts	248
Factories - mechanical	91
- non-mechanical	7
- outworkers' premises	1
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.	338
Drainage	49
Rodent Control	193
Offensive Trades	2
Clean Air Act	979
Places of Entertainment, Public Houses, etc.	57
Infectious Diseases	7
Schools	8
Hairdressers and Barbers	15
Council Refuse Tip	40
Dairies and Distributors	6
Meat and Other Foods	491
Caravan Sites and Movable Dwellings	26
Food Businesses:	
Public Houses, Hotels & Restaurants	161
Canteen kitchens	21
Preserved Foods	16
Bakehouses	26
Butchers	37
Fish Fryers	12
General Food Shops & Stores	127
Ice-cream premises and Stalls	34
Food stalls and Hawkers of Food	50
Interviews on Premises with Owners, Agents & Contractors	174
Petroleum Acts	83

Samples

(a) Ice-cream	bacteriological	20
(b) Town's water supply	"	11
Private water supply	"	1
Town's water supply	plumbo solvency	50
(c) Swimming Bath water		
Indoor Bath (public)	bacteriological	14
Indoor Bath (private)	"	5

Defects and Notices Served

Informal Notices under the Public Health and Housing Acts during 1967	9
Informal Notices under the Public Health and Housing Acts outstanding on 31st December 1966	9
Informal Notices requiring abatement in 1967	18
Informal Notices abated during 1967	14
Informal Notices outstanding on 31st Dec. 1967	4
Statutory Notices served in 1967	2
Statutory Notices abated during 1967	2
Defects outstanding on 31st Dec. 1966	28
Defects found in 1967	34
Total defects requiring abatement	62
Total defects abated during 1967	44
Total defects outstanding on 31st Dec. 1967	18

BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.INSPECTIONS:

Accumulations	3
Building Inspections (Housing)	271
" " (Other Buildings)	91
Closets (Conversions, Additional etc).	35
Drains (Defective or blocked)	26
" (New, Inspected & Tested)	56
Factories & Workshops	10
Food (Preparation & Catering)	12
" (Shops & Stalls)	9
Housing (Public Health & Housing Acts)	52
Ice-Cream Premises	18
Interviews (with Owners, Agents & Contractors)	73
Inquiries (Infectious Diseases etc)	5
Milk & Dairies	49
Movable Dwellings	19
Nuisances	47
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	24
Overcrowding	-
Petroleum Acts	11
Refuse Collection & Disposal	27
River Pollution	2
Rodent Control	57
Sampling (Bacteriological)	
Ice Cream:	18
Milk (for Ring Test etc).	179
Water	73
Schools	8
Septic Tanks	25
Slaughterhouses & Meat Inspection	323
Water Supplies (Investigations etc)	17

HOUSINGCouncil HousesGisburn:

Six bungalows for elderly people - two with two bedrooms and four with one bedroom - were completed and occupied in December.

Grindleton

Work commenced in September on the erection of eight one bedroomed flats; these were still in course of construction at the end of the year.

Bolton-by-Bowland

Some difficulty is being experienced in finding a suitable site for the building of flats in this parish.

Private Enterprise Building

22 new dwellings were completed during the year, and 32 more were in course of construction at the end of the year. The latter are well "spread out" over the district viz:- in the parishes of Gisburn, Rimington, Sawley, Grindleton, West Bradford, Waddington, Bashall Eaves & Mitton.

Conversion

The old Reading Room at Newton-in-Bowland which was in a very poor state of repair was purchased by an architect. The premises have now been converted into a small dwelling. Great care has been taken to preserve any features of architectural interest with which the original building was endowed.

Housing Repair

Housing repair work has been carried out to 27 properties; informal action only being necessary in all cases.

Improvement Grants

The following table shows the number of Housing Grants approved and the proportion of owner-occupied to tenanted properties:-

	Applicat- ions Approved	Owner Occupier	Tenanted Houses	Schemes Completed	Amounts paid out
Discretionary	11	6	5	9	£3,136
Standard	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>£2,129</u>
	<u>22</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>£5,265</u>

Of the 22 completed schemes 14 were for tenanted houses and 8 were for houses owned by their occupiers.

Standard Grants

The following table shows the amenities provided by the 13 completed schemes:-

(a) Fixed baths	9
(b) Wash-hand basins	9
(c) Hot water supplies	9
(d) Internal water closets	13
(e) Food Stores	6
(f) Septic tanks	4

Overcrowding

There have been no cases of overcrowding found or reported during the year.

MOVABLE DWELLINGSShireburn Caravan Site, Waddington

There has been very little increase in the number of caravans on this site during the period. Towards the end of the year the site changed hands. The new owner has promised to proceed with the erection of the additional toilet block as soon as possible.

Three Rivers Site, West Bradford.

The number of caravans appears to have remained fairly static. The owner has reduced the number of permanently occupied caravans to about five.

Twyn Gills Site, Paythorne.

There has been an increase in the number of caravans on this site. In October, work commenced on the erection of a new additional toilet block; this will, I am informed, be completed in time for the opening of the 1968 season.

Periodical visits have been made to all the above sites, and they have been found to be kept in a reasonably tidy condition throughout the season.

Little Todber Farm, Gisburn.

An application for the establishment of a caravan site on approximately three acres of land at the above farm, was received in April. Planning permission was refused, and the owner appealed against the decision. A Ministry enquiry was held in November; the result of which was being awaited at the end of the year.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The Fylde Water Board are the controllers of the public water supply for this district. Springs on Waddington Fells are the main source of supply for the area.

Arrangements carried out in previous years whereby I take check samples from various villages are still in operation. Copies of the Analyst's Report are sent to the Engineer of the Board. These, and Reports on water from other sources are set out below:-

Bacteriological Analyses.

	<u>Satisfactory:</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory:</u>
Bashall Eaves (Public Supply)	3	1
Bolton-by-Bowland " "	4	-
Dunsop Bridge " "	3	1
Gisburn " "	3	-
Grindleton " "	4	-
Holden (Private ")	4	1
Horton " "	4	1
Mitton, Great (Public ")	4	-
Newton-in-Bowland " "	3	1
Rimington " "	3	-
Sawley " "	3	1
Slaidburn (Private ")	4	-
Tosside (Public ")	3	1
Waddington " "	3	-
West Bradford (Mains)(Public Supply)	4	-
" " (Tagglesmire)(Private Supply)	2	2
Single properties, proposed sources etc.	8	2
	<u>62</u>	<u>11</u>

Dunsop Bridge Supply

Owing to serious damage caused by flooding in August, this village was without a piped water supply for some weeks following the event.

Samples taken and analysed by staff of the Fylde Water Board

The Chemist and Bacteriologist of the Board has kindly supplied me with the following details of Chemical and Bacteriological analyses:-

Chemical Analyses

Appearance	Stocks Water as Supp. to Newton & Whitewell	Waddington Supply	Tosside Supp.	Bashall Eaves Supp. (Part Haweswater)	Dunsop Bridge Supp.
Colour (Hazen p.p.m Pt)	Clear & Bright 4	Clear & Bright 1	Clear & Bright 5	Clear & Bright 7	Clear & Bright 2
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Taste	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Reaction pH Value	8.0	6.5	6.3	7.0	6.5
Residual Chlorine	0.25	0.10	0.10	Nil	-
Free & Saline Ammonia as N ₂	0.02	0.02	negligible	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia as N ₂	0.04	Nil	0.02	0.02	Nil
Nitrous Nitrogen as N ₂	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen as N ₂	0.21	0.48	0.43	0.27	0.44
Oxygen absorbed 4 hrs. @ 27°C	1.04	Nil	0.85	0.77	0.16
Free Acidity as CO ₂	less than 5	less than 5	less than 5	less than 5	less than 5
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	24	36	10	18	44
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	44	31	22	20	48
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	20	Nil	12	2	4
Excess Alkalinity as Na ₂ CO ₃	Nil	7	Nil	Nil	Nil
Calcium as CaCO ₃	38	22	12	16	34
Magnesium as CaCO ₃	6	9	10	4	14
Total Solids dried at 180°C	83	85	72	56	75
Chloride as Cl	15	13	11	9	13
Sulphate as SO ₄	24	15	18	11	13
Lead as Pb	less than 0.05	less than 0.05	less than 0.05	less than 0.05	less than 0.05

Chemical Analyses - continued

	Stocks Water as supp. to Newton & Whitewell	Waddington Supply	Tosside Supply	Bashall Eaves Supp. (Part Haweswater)	Dunsop Bridge Supp.
Manganese	negligible	negligible	negligible	Nil	Nil
Cooper as Cu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron as Fe	0.08	Nil	0.15	0.08	0.03
Aluminium as Al	0.15	-	-	-	-
Flouride as F	Less than 0.10	Less than 0.10	Less than 0.10	Less than 0.10	Less than 0.10

Bacteriological Analyses

Source of Sample	No. examined	No. free from Coliform Organisms	% Satisfactory	Aerobic micro-organisms growing in Yeastral Agar.	
				No. of Colonies per ml of water in 2 days @ 37°C	in 3 days @ 22°C
Dunsop Bridge	24	18	75	3	24
Tosside	24	17	71	4	57
Waddington High Level	25	25	100	1	1
Waddington Fearzar	26	26	100	1	3
Gisburn	26	26	100	1	1
Kimington-low Level	26	26	100	0	2
" High "	26	26	100	0	3
Bashall Eaves (Hawes- water)	25	20	80	5	461
Newton	26	26	100	0	6
Sawley	26	26	100	0	3

The following table shows the approximate number of houses and the estimated population on public water supply:-

<u>Parish</u>	Est. No. of dwellings	Est. Pop.	Remarks.
Bashall Eaves	31	102	Bulk supply (part)
Bolton-by-Bowland	114	376	Private Est. supply(part)
Bowland Forest H.D.	39	124	
" " L.D.	19	48	" " " "
Easington	-	-	Private supplies
Gisburn	136	410	
Gisburn Forest	17	60	
Great Mitton	40	137	
Grindleton	234	673	
Horton	3	10	Private Est. supply (part)
Middop	-	-	Private supplies
Newsholme	17	58	
Newton-in-Bowland	42	160	
Paythorne	22	71	
Rimington	110	307	
Sawley	36	102	
Slaidburn	-	-	Private Est. supply
Waddington	310	740	
West Bradford	149	384	" " " (part)
	<u>1,319</u>	<u>3,762</u>	

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Newton-in-Bowland.

Of the several properties not connected to the sewers at the end of 1966., one (Newton House) was connected during 1967., and three (Lowlands Farm and Lowlands Cottage and the Friends Meeting House Cottage) were in the process of being connected at the end of the year.

The village school was vacated as such in August - pupils being transferred to other schools - the property is now for sale. The matter of connecting the premises to the sewer will be discussed with the new owners as soon as possible.

West Bradford.

The extension to the sewers was completed in November; 638 linl. yards of 6" pipe having been laid and 15 sewer manholes constructed. House connections to this extension are now being made.

Rimington

The scheme for the sewerage of this village has been submitted to the Planning Authority.

Sawley

The position with regard to the sewerage of this village is in a similar state of advancement; the details of the scheme having been submitted to the Planning Authority.

I reiterate my statements of previous years with regard to the public health nuisance caused by some of the effluent drainage in this village. It is essential that the new scheme be implemented as soon as possible.

Gisburn

The scheme for the modernisation of the sewage works has been delayed, awaiting the decision of the Auction Mart Trustees as to whether the premises were to be connected. At the end of the year, the Trustees were, in turn, awaiting a Report from their Consulting Engineer before making the decision.

Outlying Districts.

The following table gives particulars of individual schemes which were carried out in outlying districts where no sewers are available:-

. Privy closets converted to W.C's.	2
Pail closets abolished or converted to W.C's	15
Additional W.C's to old property	4
Additional W.C's to new property	12
New septic tanks constructed	16

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

There has been no increase in the number of Factories and Workshops in the district. One workshop, found to be without toilet accommodation, has now had a new W.C. installed in the premises.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

No action has been necessary during the year for smoke abatement.

SCHOOLSWaddington Primary

In May, work commenced on the erection of considerable extension to this school. The scheme consists of additional classrooms, toilets and a new up-to-date kitchen for the preparation of meals. When the work is completed the premises will have been brought much nearer to modern school standards.

Brennands Endowed School, Slaidburn.

The bulk of the work of extension - commenced in July 1966., was completed in the later months of 1967. Unfortunately, the equipment in the new kitchen had not been installed at the end of the year. As a consequence the children had still to make their daily "trek" to the village room at the distant end of the main street for their school meals.

REFUSE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL.

Refuse collection takes place in all our 19 parishes. The Council's own staff and vehicles carry out the work. Refuse is deposited at three tips:- Bashall Town, Scott Laithe, Bolton-by-Bowland, and Back Lane, Newton-in-Bowland.

RODENT CONTROL.

Disinfestation treatments for rodent infestation have been regularly carried out on the Council's refuse tips and other property. Complaints and requests for rodent and other pests treatment for farm premises, schools and private dwellings have received prompt attention. 57 visits of inspection, treatment and reinspection have been made.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD
SUPPLIES.MilkRoutine Samples

The County Officers take routine samples of milk from Producer-retailers, Retailers and suppliers of milk to schools. Cases of infection such as Brucellosis in the milk are passed on to me for attention.

Brucellosis

Evidence of *Brucella abortus* has been found in milk from farms at Gisburn, Paythorne, Bolton-by-Bowland, Grindleton (2), Bashall Eaves and Laddington. Samples for Ring test have been taken from 179 individual cows in the herds concerned. Of these samples 20 were submitted for culture and 13 were found to be positive on culture. The affected cows were segregated and their milk sent for pasteurisation. At the end of the year there had been no recurrence of infection.

Meat Inspection

There is one licensed slaughterhouse in the district, to which 323 visits of inspection were made and carcasses of 11,608 animals were examined.

This latter figure is interesting, and shows how much business has increased on the premises since 1961. (The first full year of its establishment). The total number of animals examined in that year was 5,683.

The impact of the Foot and Mouth Disease epidemic has been felt at the slaughterhouse. During the months of October, November and December, many week-end inspections had to be made.

The following table details the number of animals examined and the incidence of disease:-

	Cattle excl. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed & Inspected	1,679	37	161	8,307	1,425	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	1	4	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	257	4	1	613	53	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	15.3	13.5	1.2	7.4	3.7	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	5	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	.35	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Approximately 10 cwts. 30 lbs. of meat and 35 cwts. 80 lbs. of offal have been surrendered as unfit for human consumption.

Other Food Premises.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

The following table shows the position to date:-

Type of Premises:	No. of Premises:	No. fitted to comply with Reg.16.	No. to which Reg. 19 applies:	No. fitted to comply with Reg.19.
Catering	42	35	39	37
Catering & Food Shops	8	7	7	6
Food Shops (Mixed)	19	16	10	8
Butchers' Shops	4	3	4	4

Food Surrendered

From food shops and catering premises, 46 lbs. of foods - mostly canned - have been surrendered as unwholesome and unfit for human consumption.

Ice-Cream

There are 26 premises in the district registered for the retail sale of ice-cream.

18 samples have been taken for analysis; of these 17 were highly satisfactory (Grade I)., and one was satisfactory (Grade II).

Poultry

The one poultry dealer in the district, who, some years ago carried out his own poultry dressing, now purchases the birds ready dressed for distribution.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT.

24 inspections and re-inspections have been made under the above Act. Several defects found have now been remedied - i.e., defective floors and stairways, absence of protecting rails on balconies and stairways, and unsatisfactory toilet accommodation.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no common lodging houses in the district.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There are two private open-air swimming baths in the district; one of which has now ceased to be used. The other is fed by mains water, and an additional chlorination plant is installed. It is not open to the public.

SEDBERGH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The following table gives the number of inspections etc., under the various main headings:-

Housing	37
Movable Dwellings	14
Food Premises	103
* Refuse Collection and Disposal	51
Water Supplies	12
Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works	161
Milk and Dairies	5
Factories	8
Nuisances	Nil
Rodent Control/Destruction	51
Petroleum	6
Infectious Disease	Nil
Council Building	28
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	14

* With the completion of the Council's building programme of 49 housing units on Castlegarth estate, the paper sack system of refuse collection, originally envisaged as a pilot scheme, was implemented.

While this has proved satisfactory to date, it is questionable whether the Council would be advised in extending this particular form of collection, bearing in mind the initial cost, and may perhaps favour the use of paper sacks utilizing the existing bins.

Here again it is suggested that a pilot scheme should be tried, covering one of the smaller estates for this purpose.

With the large, and apparently increasing volume of bulky material now coming under the general definition of refuse, coupled with the greatly decreased quantity of binding material (clinker and ashes) formerly found in domestic refuse, difficulty has been, and is being, experienced in consolidating the Langstone Tip satisfactorily.

An uncertain and erratic quantity of waste material is obtained from the County Council Highways Department, in addition to quarry blindings for surfacing.

The lack of any mechanical means of spreading and levelling on the tip has created difficulties, and to obviate the hiring of any such mechanical means the Council have provisionally agreed to the purchase of a mechanical shovel which will be used as above, and on occasion at the sewage works and cemetery.

This obviously will not entail any saving in expenditure on the tip, but will contribute towards the better maintenance of a tip which is situated in an area of some scenic beauty.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Housing Financial Provisions Act, 1958., as amended by the House Purchase Act, 1961.

(a) Advances for the purpose of acquiring and improving houses:

4 loans totalling £4,900

(b) Grants for the conversion or altering, enlarging or improving houses:

Out of a total of 13 applications (13 Standard and no Discretionary), received during the year, 13 were approved as eligible for Grant.

Grant has been paid on 11 properties during the year:-

Standard GrantDiscretionary Grant

Helmside, Dent
 Huecroft Farm, Dent
 Barth Farm, Dent
 35, Loftus Hill, Sedbergh
 Pinfold Farm, Garsdale
 Beckside, Howgill
 3, Back Lane, Sedbergh
 The Laning, Dent
 41, Loftus Hill, Sedbergh
 East Littleton, Garsdale
 Hill House, Dent

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Minor extensions only in the Slack and Cautley (Buckbank) areas have been made during the past year.

As tentatively agreed, refuse from a further eight properties within the area of Aysgarth R.D.C. is now being removed by this authority, making fourteen in all.

Operated by direct labour and with 1 Karrier Bantam refuse vehicle, the service covers the greater part of the populated area of the Sedbergh Rural District, the percentage served being 87%.

While the central tipping point continues to be Langstone Fell Quarry, I have discontinued the use of the emergency tip at Busk Lane Quarry (Sedbergh) due to its comparative proximity to a projected housing scheme at Queen's Drive adjacent, coupled with the fact that the N.W. Electricity Board required part of the quarry, of which they are the owners, for an extension to their sub-station which is adjacent to the quarry.

As an alternative, and for use only under exceptional weather conditions, I have formed an emergency tip at the Sewage Works, Sedbergh.

The areas covered include the major part of the three parishes of Sedbergh, Dent and Garsdale, and are as follows:-

Sedbergh	Weekly collection	
Dent	"	"
Lea Gate	Fortnightly collection	
Gawthrop	"	"
Garsdale	"	"
Aysgarth R.D.(Part)	"	"
Marthwaite	"	"
Cautley	"	"
Dowbiggin	Monthly	"
Howgill	"	"
Danny Bridge/back road (Garsdale)	"	"

As formerly, individual properties continue to be added to this service which is based on the refuse bin and paper sack system, and which includes the collection refuse from properties abutting on the line of route to the localities named.

The following is a summary of the service as rendered to date:-

<u>Locality</u>	No. of Domestic Properties Served	No. of bins emptied	No. of Non-domestic premises served	No. of bins emptied
Dent Town	97	99	6	9
Dentdale (remainder)	97	103	1	3
Garsdale	80	91	1	-
Moorcock (Aysgarth R.D.C.).	14	14	1	2
Sedbergh Town	663	740	45	81
Sedbergh Parish	166	187	4	4
	<u>1,117</u>	<u>1,234</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>99</u>

Total No. of bins collected: 1,333

Refuse Removal (Analysis)

Volume @ 16 loads per week @ $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per load = 1,250 tons per year

Mileage - 160 miles P.W. /average haul, 5 miles

Cost - 30/0 per ton. £2,546 per 1,000 Premises: £897 per 1,000 pop.

Properties served - 1,117 Domestic, 58 Trade.

No. of Bins - 1,234 + 99 = 1,333.

RODENT CONTROL

As a routine precaution, disinfection of the Council's Central Tip at Langstone quarry continues to be carried out at monthly intervals.

Poisoning as occasion demands is also carried out at the Council's sewage works at Sedbergh and Dent.

HOUSING - Council House Building

With the completion of the erection of 19 houses and 30 flats on the Castlegarth Estate, plus a further 6 bungalows on the Maryfell Estate, the Council's immediate building programme is completed.

As previously stated the "Bin Tac" (paper sack) system of refuse collection has been implemented in the case of the 49 houses and flats and has proved satisfactory to date.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE BUILDING:

With the exception of one house completed on "winfield", Sedbergh, no other private enterprise building has taken place.

The Council have developed a building site at Queen's Drive, Station Road, Sedbergh, to accommodate 22 houses/bungalows, and have constructed an access road with main and branch drainage and other services to each of the plots, with the intention of selling the plots for private development.

Of these plots one has so far been sold and is in course of development, and another is in process of negotiation to purchase.

The proposal to develop a site of eight acres by a firm of building contractors has been abandoned.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

While no difficulties under the above heading have arisen during the past year, it is conceivable that, arising out of the construction of the adjacent M.6 motorway, and the need to find accommodation for certain types of employees, some such difficulty may arise.

4 additional site licences have been granted, bringing the total to 16.

The capacity of the (seasonal) caravan sites at Pinfold and Ingmire is 66 and 19 respectively, one further licence for 15 caravans being granted for a site at Cross Hall, Cautley.

The suggested provision of a picnic layby, with toilet facilities, on a disused section of loop road at Cautley has been abandoned.

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL

No sewage works installations or major works of improvement have been carried out during the past year.

With the re-appointment of a firm of Consulting Engineers, investigation is to be made into the reason for the fluctuating analyses of the final effluent from the Sedbergh sewage works which were remodelled at a cost of some £20,000 approx. six years ago. (In this remodelling 1' 0" head was lost through the filter beds which may have a bearing on the final discharge).

The Consulting Engineers have also been made responsible for the production of a sewage scheme for a locality known as The Street, Garsdale.

It is anticipated that this work will be put in hand during the forthcoming year.

One section of 12" storm overflow sewer, found to be partially silted up from M.H. No. 12, Loftus Hill, has been scraped and relaid in part having been found to be crushed.

FACTORIES (Including Outworkers Premises)

Out of a total of 24 premises coming within the Act, 8 inspections have been made.

Arising from these, considerable improvements were made to the layout of existing toilet facilities, with the addition of a canteen and rest room at a laundry which was subsequently closed down.

One small woollen mill has also closed down, having been completely gutted by fire.

GARSDALE, DENT & LEA GATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL

As formerly, these three sewage works are maintained by the Council, the two first-mentioned at weekly intervals by a maintenance man travelling from Sedbergh.

The River Authority continue to raise, at intervals, the question of the provision of a modern sewage disposal plant at Dent in place of the existing twin intercepting tanks and land treatment.

This proposal was the subject of an Inquiry held in 1951., the estimated cost of the works being then some £6,000., but was shelved principally on account of cost, the present twin intercepting tanks with one sludge drying bed being installed.

WATER ANALYSIS

The following is a summary of samples taken for bacteriological analysis during 1967. It will be appreciated that the three public supplies at Sedbergh, Dent and Lea Gate are now administered by the Lakes and Lune Water Board.

Sampling Date	Lee Gate				Dent				Sedbergh				Private				Probable No. of Coli Bac. per 100 m.l.				Sampling Authority				Locality			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.
3. 1. 67.	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	Lakes & Lune Water Board				As before			
16. 1. 67	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil	Sedbergh R.D.C.				Sedbergh & Garsdale Cotts.			
31. 1. 67	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	1	Nil	Nil	-	Lakes & Lune Water Board				As before			
23. 2. 67	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	Nil	1	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	1	Nil	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
28. 2. 67	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sedbergh R.D.C.				Banty Gill & Cross Hall			
22. 3. 67	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	Nil	1	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	1	Nil	-	Lakes & Lune Water Board				As before			
26. 4. 67	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	3	17	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	3	17	Nil	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23. 5. 67	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	90	30	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	90	30	Nil	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20. 6. 67	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	Nil	1	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	1	Nil	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17. 7. 67	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50/160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sedbergh R.D.C.				Bank Cottage/Low Scarr			
20. 7. 67	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	Nil	180+	1	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	180+	1	-	Lakes & Lune Water Board				As before			
17. 8. 67	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	160	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	1	160	Nil	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
11. 9. 67	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180/180/180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sedbergh R.D.C.				Low Scarr(2) & Rowantree			
7. 9. 67	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	Lakes & Lune Water Board				As before			
3.10. 67	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5.12. 67	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Summary: 34 samples Public Supplies taken by Lakes & Lune Water Board
1 sample " " Sedbergh R.D.C.
8 samples Private " " " "

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Total number of premises registered - 39.

14 inspections have been made, arising from which arrangements have been made for the provision of additional toilet facilities where joint use of certain facilities by two shops was in operation.

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOODMilk Samples

As formerly by arrangement with the Medical Officer of Health and the County Medical Officer, the following samples have been taken:-

(a) <u>Tuberculosis:</u>	1	<u>No. positive:</u>	Nil
(b) <u>Brucellosis:</u>			
<u>Culture Test:</u>	<u>Positive:</u>	<u>Guinea Pig:</u>	<u>Positive</u>
2	-	1	-
<u>Statutory Samples</u>			
<u>No. examined</u>	<u>Phosphatase</u>	<u>No. Satisfactory</u> <u>(Methylene Blue)</u>	<u>Turbidity</u>
48	6	37	11

Slaughterhouses:

As formerly, one private slaughterhouse continued in operation in this district.

Out of a total of four butchers, three obtain their supplies from the Central Slaughterhouse at Kendal.

	Cattle excl. <u>Cows.</u>	<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	Sheep and <u>Lambs.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>	<u>Horses.</u>
No. killed	106	-	323	261	136	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	2	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	36	-	-	12	3	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci	33	-	3	5	2	-

Total weight condemned - 481 lbs.

SETTLE RURAL COUNCIL.
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

INSPECTIONS:

The following table gives the number of inspections etc., made under the various main headings:-

Housing	184
Movable Dwellings	34
Food Premises	514
Refuse Collection & Disposal	282
Water supplies & sampling	74
Drainage	10
Milk supply & sampling	57
Factories	28
Nuisances	31
Rodent Destruction	60
Petroleum Storage	19
Infectious Diseases	3
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	50

HOUSING

Extracts from a statistical form prepared for the County Council along with other figures of interest relative to Housing are shown below:-

(a) No. of dwelling houses in district	4,934
(b) No. of houses incl. in representation for:-	
1. Clearance Areas	10
2. Individual unfit houses	Nil
(c) No. included in confirmed Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders:-	
1. Orders confirmed	1
No. of houses	3
(d) Houses demolished	
1. In Clearance Areas	12
2. Not in Clearance Areas	15
3. Persons displaced during year	17
(e) Closing Orders:-	
1. Made	8
2. Houses closed	1
3. Persons displaced during year	1
(f) Unfit houses made fit & houses in which defects were remedied	91
(g) Families rehoused during year in Council houses:-	
1. From "Condemned" properties	7
2. From Overcrowded houses	-
(h) New dwellings completed:-	
1. By Council	8
2. By Private Enterprise	36

There was again very little statutory action under the Housing Acts during the year, and the number of applications for grants again showed a decline.

Two representations relating to Clearance Areas were in respect of areas at Church Street, Giggleswick (4 houses) and Main Street, Austwick (6 houses). A recommendation by the Public Health Committee to declare the property in Giggleswick a Clearance Area was not approved by the Council, but eventually, however, closing orders were made in respect of the property, but at the year end all the houses were still occupied.

The representation in respect of 4 houses in Twisleton's Yard, Settle, was again considered following deferment in the previous year for 6 months and eventually closing orders were made in respect of the property. At the year end, three houses were still occupied.

The following notes show the position at various small Clearance Areas within the district:-

Chapel Yard - Settle

The work of redevelopment of this "Back Stables" area was commenced and the houses included as the Clearance Area portion were demolished.

Primrose Bower - Low Bentham

The Council eventually decided not to rebuild upon this site and it has been laid out as a small attractive garden.

Duke Street - Bentham

This block of property which is to form part of a larger area to be developed had still not been demolished at the year end, as the scheme for the larger area was not yet completed.

Cleveland Square - Bentham

This property, now vacant, has still not been demolished. There were preliminary discussions regarding some redevelopment in the village, and it was thought that this might form part of the area to be improved.

Cherry Cottages - Malham

No further action was taken during the year in connection with this small block of property.

Wenning Avenue - Bentham

This property was demolished during the year.

Castlebergh Lane - Settle

A Clearance Order (4 houses) was confirmed with modifications, one house and some semi-derelict buildings being struck out of the order. The tenants of the 3 remaining houses were still in occupation at the year end.

Main Street - Austwick

A representation in respect of six houses was accepted, and the area declared a Clearance Area. The Council are to negotiate for the purchase of the property, which adjoins a small area recently purchased and developed by the Council.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

It is now 16 years since the first Improvement Grant Scheme in the district was completed, and in all 589 houses have been improved with the aid of grants, this being about one out of each eight houses in the district.

Additional grant can be made where it is necessary to install septic tank sewage disposal, and advantage has been taken of this in three cases during the year.

The following table shows the work done during the year under review, and indicates that both the number of applications and the schemes completed were less than the previous year, the figures for which are shown in brackets.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

(1) <u>STANDARD:</u>	<u>Owner/Occupier</u>	<u>Tenanted</u>
1. No. of applications received	18 (32)	6 (13)
2. " " approved	21 (32)	7 (13)
3. " " refused	-	-
4. " dwellings improved	18 (39)	8 (19)
5. Amount paid in grants		£3,049
6. Average grant per house		£118
7. No. of amenities provided		
(a) fixed bath		14
(b) shower		-
(c) wash-hand basin		15
(d) hot water supply (to any fittings)		15
(e) water closet		
(i) within dwelling		17
(ii) accessible from dwelling		-
(f) food store		6

(2) DISCRETIONARYOwner/OccupierTenantedConversions & improvements:-

1. No. of apps. received	16 (11)	5 (6)
2. " " approved	16 (9)	5 (8)
3. " " refused	-	-
4. " " dwellings improved	17 (12)	6 (4)
5. Amount paid in Grants		£7,457
6. Average grant per house		£324

RENT ACT

No action under this Act was necessary during the year.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS:CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960.

PRIVATELY OWNED SITES
RESIDENTIAL: HOLIDAY:

1. No. of site licences operating as at 31.12.67.	8	18
(a) Individual	5	7
(b) Multiple (more than 3)	3	11
2. Total number of caravans	26	473

There was one successful prosecution against a site operator, for non-compliance with Licencing Conditions, and another pending at the year end.

There are no licensed "tenting" sites in the district, but some sites are used from time to time, particularly near Ingleton, Stainforth, and Malhamdale. They are only used, however, for short periods at the height of the season and odd week ends. With Ingleton in mind the Council have on occasion discussed the provision of a tent site, but no progress has been made.

WATER SUPPLIES:

The bulk of the water in the area continues to be supplied by the Craven Water Board, and so far as I am aware, there were no major extensions during the year.

The larger water supplies continue to be chlorinated, viz: Airtton, Clapham, Hellifield, Bentham (High and Low), Helwith Bridge, Horton-in-Ribblesdale, Ingleton, Malham, Otterburn, Settle (High & Low) and Westhouse, and apart from occasional mechanical failures, the treatment seems satisfactory.

I would particularly mention the following supplies:-

Burton-in-Lonsdale

Over the years there has been much discussion about this privately owned supply, and it is pleasing to note that at last it has been taken over during the year by the Craven Water Board. It must be realised that the Board cannot bring a rundown works up to modern standards in a miraculously short time, but it is hoped that the attention given to it (which has been missing in the past) will be of great benefit to the village.

Stainforth

This supply previously privately owned has been taken over by the Craven Water Board.

Studfold

No progress was made towards the improvement of private supplies to this hamlet. A further meeting was arranged with the Owners and Tenants, but unfortunately, it had to be cancelled. It is hoped to arrange a further meeting early in the new year.

The following table shows the dwellings supplied by the owners of different supplies.

<u>Water Undertaker</u>	<u>Nature/Origin of supply</u>	<u>Approx. No. of dwellings supplied</u>
Craven Water Board	Upland Springs	3,940
/rncliffe Water Co.	" "	27
Ingleborough Estate	Moorland stream & Lake	81
Halton West Estate	Upland Springs	27
Hawswick Water Co.	" "	19
Long Preston Water Trustees	" "	232
Rathmell Estate	" "	35
		<hr/> 4,361

We have now been carrying out a fairly regular routine bacteriological sampling programme of most village supplies since 1949., and as was expected in general only those supplies which are chlorinated give good results reasonably consistently. Some of the very small untreated supplies e.g., Newby and Cold Cotes, are found to be susceptible to pollution by surface water following a rainy period. Conversely during and after a period without rainfall good results can be obtained. No doubt eventually all supplies will be treated, but it is a question of degree - the supplies in question being very small with few people "at risk".

Sampling of all major supplies was continued, and the following table shows the results of the reports:-

	Chemical.		Bacteriological,	
	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>
Public supplies	-	-	42	37
Individual Private supplies	-	-	14	28
			56	65

As last year, no special samples were taken for natural fluoride content, but those taken previously indicated that of the major supplies Hellifield showed a content of .1 part per million.

The following table shows further information regarding the supply of water to the various townships within the district:-

Township	No. of Houses.			Estimated Pop.			
	In Town-ship	Supp. by piped village supply	Supp. by stand-pipe	In Town-ship	Supp. by piped village supply	% of totals.	Supp. by stand-pipe
Settle	876	859	1	2,210	2,171	98	1
Airton	54	54	-	166	166	100	-
Arncliffe	31	27	-	78	66	85	-
Austwick	159	143	-	447	394	88	-
Bentham	939	926	-	2,508	2,510	99	-
Burton-in-L'dale	176	165	-	424	400	94	-
Clapham	181	167	-	586	532	91	-
Giggleswick	297	269	-	333	765	92	-
Halton Gill	16	-	-	73	-	-	-
Halton West	27	27	-	110	109	100	-
Hanlith	7	-	-	33	-	-	-
Hawswick	22	19	-	48	38	79	-
Hellifield	384	368	-	1,012	951	94	-
Horton-in-R'dale	215	120	-	698	367	53	-
Ingleton	649	582	-	1,830	1,619	88	-
Kirkby Malham	25	19	-	53	37	70	-
Langcliffe	161	147	-	484	439	91	-
Lawkland	57	10	-	227	35	14	-
Litton	17	-	-	57	-	-	-
Long Preston	252	232	-	590	552	94	-
Malham	44	44	-	166	162	99	-
Malham Moor	16	-	-	116	-	-	-
Nappa	4	-	-	20	-	-	-
Otterburn	13	10	-	50	38	76	-
Rathmell	73	35	-	212	119	52	-
Scosthrop	16	13	-	54	43	79	-
Stainforth	68	53	-	231	175	76	-
Swinden	8	-	-	25	-	-	-
Thornton-in-L'dale	93	71	-1	252	185	73	-
Wigglesworth	54	-	-	197	-	-	-
	4,934	4,360	1	13,790	11,873	86	1

SWIMMING BATHS:

There are now three swimming baths in the District; all privately owned - viz:

Giggleswick School

An indoor pool supplied from the School's Private treated water supply. There is also a separate treatment plant for the bath water.

Bentham Grammar School

A new open air pool has recently been constructed at this school, the water supply which is treated before use being obtained from the public mains of the Craven Water Board.

Ingleton

This pool which is open to the public is under the control of a local organisation, and is situated at the riverside. When in use there is a continuous flow of water from the adjoining river, the water being untreated.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Unfortunately, there are still a few smaller townships where improvements are desirable., e.g., Kirkby Malham, Rathmell and Arncliffe, and I have, on numerous occasions called the Council's attention to the desirability for the provision, at an early date, of a sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for the village of Kirkby Malham where there are several septic tanks in a comparatively small area. As I reported last year, the Council's Surveyor, has been instructed to prepare a scheme for this village.

Of the 4,934 houses in the district approximately 86% are connected to the public sewerage systems controlled by the Council, 16 out of 30 townships being provided for.

The sewerage and sewage disposal works in the district are under the control of Mr. F.G. Wood, the Council's Surveyor, to whom I am indebted for the following information which gives particulars as to the work in hand during the year:-

SEWAGE:

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes:-

- (i) Completed during the year: Work at Low Bentham & improvement of defective sewers at Langcliffe.
- (ii) Under construction at year end: --- ---
- (iii) Awaiting approval at year end: High Bentham, Settle, Rathmell & Malham.
- (iv) In preparation at year end: Long Preston works improvement.

Details of any part of the district requiring:-

- (i) Sewers:- Kirkby Malham, Rathmell, Arncliffe.
- (ii) Improvement to defective sewers:- Bentham, Malham, Settle, Giggleswick, Langcliffe.
- (iii) Sewage Disposal Works, Kirkby Malham, Arncliffe.
- (iv) Improvement or extension of sewage disposal works, Malham, Settle, High Bentham, Long Preston.

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

As last year there was very little change in the industry of the district, and the list of outworkers showed that there were seven persons employed at home, mainly Burling and Mending in connection with the textile trade. Contraventions at two factories were referred by the Factory Inspector, both in connection with closet accommodation.

The number of factories in the district was 126.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

The collection from all centres of population and disposal service continued on similar lines to previous years, but the cost for the year was about £21,000., the increase being accounted for by the provision of a crawler shovel for tip work, and the replacement of one of the collection vehicles.

Four collection vehicles and fourteen men were fully employed throughout the year - no materials are salvaged from the refuse.

The new tip at Craven Quarry, Langcliffe, was brought into use in the spring and this along with the tip at Lane Foot, Bentham, are now the only tips used by the Council. The tip at Langcliffe is most valuable as there is a plentiful supply of quarry waste for covering material, and in order that tipping could be done on fully "controlled" lines the Council purchased a crawler shovel to work on the tip. Most of the refuse in the district is now tipped at Langcliffe, but as complaints were made during the summer from persons resident near the Bentham tip, consideration will be given to tipping all the refuse at Langcliffe where it is more capable of control.

During the year the Report of the Working Party on Refuse Collection was published, and a Sub-Committee of the Council spent considerable time in discussing the report with a view to improving the Council's service.

To cover a district of approximately 240 square miles with no reserve of labour and vehicles presents problems, smooth running being easily upset by breakdowns, sickness, holiday periods etc. Refuse is not collected from outlying farms except in some cases where it is left at the farm gate for collection, but the sub-committee felt that in general we were working on the lines recommended in the Report apart from frequency of collection (approx. every 10 working days) and that whilst the time was not opportune for extending the service we should concentrate on improving the present arrangements.

The following table shows the work done during the year when approx. 4,300 tons of refuse were collected and disposed of. The figures in brackets are for the previous year.

<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>No. of loads tipped.</u>		<u>Miles Travelled.</u>
	<u>Bentham:</u>	<u>Langcliffe:</u>	
Dual Tip (1)	73	405	4,628
" " (2)	50	386	8,198
" " (3) (Part year)	44	200	6,488
Gamecock	567	77	8,301
Bantam (part year)	385	-	2,713
	<u>1,119 (1,300)</u>	<u>1,068</u>	<u>30,328 (34,161).</u>

RODENT CONTROL

As reported last year the Council employed a firm of contractors for the control of Rats, Mice, common Cockroaches, Steam Flies and Silver Fish in all Council properties, private houses and grounds on request, sewage disposal works, tips, sewers etc., and this scheme was continued throughout the year.

The scheme at a cost of £478 for the year, appears to have worked very satisfactorily - 57 private residences being treated in addition to the regular treatments of the Council's undertakings.

MILK SUPPLY:

There were some 48 milk retailers in the district, and sampling was carried out both by officers of the County Council and your own staff in an endeavour to make sampling as thorough as possible, copies of all reports being received.

Of the samples taken by your officers for the methylene blue test, 75% were satisfactory. All samples were examined for brucella, and where the culture test was positive action was taken to prevent the sale of infected milk for consumption unless previously heat treated. Investigations were made followed by the appropriate statutory action in respect of the milk from five farms, and in some cases arrangements were made for "individual cow samples" - the task of investigation and follow up can be very time-consuming.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:

There were no changes in the pattern of meat inspection during the year; work continuing at the three licensed slaughterhouses on similar lines to the previous year; the arrangement allowing Saturday morning slaughter in the summer months at one of the slaughterhouses working very well.

Congestion occurred at two of the slaughterhouses in November and December caused by the outbreak in an adjoining County of Foot and Mouth Disease; the rural district being declared an infected area. It was necessary for the meat animals to be slaughtered before leaving the district, and this caused congestion in premises only normally geared to local trade. However, there was mutual co-operation between the butchers and the Council's Inspectors, and the difficulties were overcome, but these necessitated much work outside normal working hours - particularly at the week-ends.

All animals slaughtered were examined and the following table shows particulars of the work done. No Tuberculosis or Cysticercosis was found.

	Cattle excl. <u>Cows</u>		Sheep & <u>Lambs</u>		<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
No. killed & inspected	781	125	721	4,391	264	-
<u>All diseases except</u> <u>Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	4	8	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	407	89	6	857	3	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	52	71	1	19	1	-

OTHER FOOD PREMISES:

The following table shows the number of food premises in the area, and routine inspections were carried out throughout the year.

(i) No. of food premises in the area:

(a) Catering establishments:	81
(b) Bakehouses:	10
(c) Other food shops:	131

(ii) No. of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

(a) Ice-cream:

(i) Manufacturers:	1
(ii) Retailers:	86

(b) Sausages, Potted or Preserved Foods:	17
--	----

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

During the year there were five further registrations under this Act, and the premises now registered are:-

Offices:	40
Retail shops:	50
Wholesale shops and Warehouses:	7
Catering establishments open to the Public, Canteens:	18
Fuel storage depots:	1

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

I am again asked to comment on common lodging houses, and from my earlier reports it will be seen that the last two in the district were in Settle, being closed in 1925 and 1929.

It is interesting to note the definition of "common lodging house" in the Public Health Act, 1936 viz:- "means a house (other than a public assistance institution) provided for the purpose of accommodating by night poor persons, not being members of the same family, who resort thereto, and are allowed to occupy one common room for the purpose of sleeping or eating".

The rural district is a favourite area for groups of persons (and individuals) who enjoy outdoor pursuits, and they have been known to use various buildings, not always adapted for occupation, for accommodation. In these days of the Welfare State, it may be a point that only the words "poor persons" prevent these from being "common lodging houses".

SKIPTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Technical staff of the Department was at full strength numerically throughout the year, after the replacement of one Inspector by a Technical Assistant as mentioned in the last report. It was possible to extend the activities of the Department so as to cover all branches of the work more adequately than hitherto.

The Office Staff was over extended on many occasions after the departure to a Teacher Training College of one junior clerk. The vacancy was filled towards the end of the year.

Housing:

Activities under the Housing Act, 1957 were increased during the year. 28 houses were represented to Committee as being unfit for habitation; these were included in six Clearance Areas which were declared under Section 42 of the Act. Four compulsory purchase orders were made, containing a total of 18 houses; 3 orders were confirmed by the Ministry.

Reports on 11 individual unfit houses were presented for consideration; in all cases, action under section 16 of the Act was initiated, and statutory undertakings that the houses would not be re-occupied until made fit for that purpose, were accepted.

17 houses contained in compulsory purchase orders and a further 17 individual unfit houses were demolished. 18 houses in all were closed during the year.

Following formal and informal action by the Council's officers, 24 houses were reconstructed to a complete fitness standard.

There were no cases of statutory overcrowding noted during the year.

Improvement Grants:

Application for grant aid towards the standard housing improvements and for more thorough re-conditioning work were received on a similar scale to the last few years; details are set out below.

After persuasion had failed to induce the owner of four properties in Broughton to improve them, it was decided to include them in an Improvement Area. The action was delayed a little in a further effort to obtain the desired result, and notices had not been served at the end of the year.

Standard Grants:

Total No. of applications received:	118.
Total " " " approved:	111

The maximum amount of grant varied in the above cases from £40 for the installation of W.C. only, to £307. In the case of grants of more than £155 per house, the estimated cost of septic tank drainage or bathroom extensions were taken into account when arriving at a higher figure.

Two applications were refused and six were withdrawn.

The total number of grants paid after completion of the work was 90., the amenities installed are set out overleaf:-

Table I.

Total amount of Grants:	Fixed Bath or Shower:	Wash Basins:	Hot Water Supply:	W.C.	Food Storage Facilities.
£10,396.	50	57	44	84	76

Discretionary Grants:

The discretionary grant scheme was continued as hitherto. It appears to me that to discontinue or curtail this grant scheme for economy or any other reason would be a retrograde step as many houses which would otherwise have had to be demolished, have been saved and no doubt many more can be saved in the future. Brief details are given below:-

No. of applications rec'd:	18
No. of " withdrawn	2
No. of " approved	12
Approved Expenses	£13,110. 6. 10d.
Grants approved	£4,245. 11. 8d.
No. of schemes completed	24
No. of Grants paid	23
Amount paid	£8,565. 13. 10d.

Movable Dwellings:

Three licences for new sites were authorised and the general pattern is similar to that applicable to earlier years.

The dissatisfaction of the Planning Committee in the contravention of site licence conditions finally came to a head when it was decided that prosecution be undertaken in two flagrant cases of contravention, and all other site operators who were not properly complying with the conditions were given definite periods to cease the contraventions. Convictions were obtained in the two cases mentioned, and penalties were imposed accordingly.

At the end of December there were 11 sites licensed mainly for recreational use with capacities varying from 8 to 320 caravans, the number authorised on these sites was 573. In addition to the above, 15 site licences were operative authorising the use of the land for not more than three caravans in each case.

Itinerant camping on unlicensed sites, mainly in Upper Wharfedale, was carried on as usual during the summer months. In one case, dumping of refuse has come to light following the use of agricultural land for camping.

Public Water Supplies:

In the parish of Addingham which is supplied with water from Bradford Corporation mains, improvement work to the supply was undertaken, which it is hoped will permit the recommencement of building development in the parish.

The Craven Water Board supplies to the major part of the District were continued, and the Engineer/Manager of the Board has supplied the report set out overleaf.

Table 3.

No. of dwelling houses supplied and estimated populations.

	Number of Premises Supp.			Estimated Population Supplied
	1966	Additions in 1967	Total 1967	
Appletreewick	34		34	90
Beamsley	8		8	20
Bradley	218	21	239	679
Buckden	39		39	83
Calton	11		11	33
Carleton	297		297	888
Conistone-w-Kilnsey	24		24	27
Cononley	304	4	308	920
Cowling	566	13	579	1,697
Draughton	33	4	37	109
Eastby & Embsay	472	12	484	1,469
Farnhill & Kildwick	221	2	223	645
Gargrave & Coniston Cold	569	5	574	1,304
Grassington & Threshfield	414	13	427	1,192
Glusburn	1,112	46	1,158	3,283
Hartlington	14		14	60
Hebden	33	1	34	95
Hetton-w-Rylstone	37	1	38	105
Kettlewell	73		73	210
Linton	52	1	53	232
Salterforth	148		148	450
Steeton-w-Eastburn	939		939	2,740
Starbottle	30		30	91
Sutton	957	76	1,033	2,960
Thornton	88	2	90	275
Totals:	6,693	201	6,894	19,657

)inc. Linton
School.

There are no houses in the area which receive a supply of water from the Board by means of standpipes.

Table 3 (cont).

- 2(a) Supplies of water are sufficient.
- (b) Lack of storage at Hetton and Rylstone, but supplies are sufficient.
- (c) (i) Consideration being given to the development of new and existing sources.
- (ii) Complaints dealt with as they arise.
- (d) Extensions made as required by building development.
- 3. See separate list.
- 4. Plumbo-solvency:-
THORNTON - The use of lead pipes prohibited by byelaws. Numerous samples taken during the year with appropriate action taken in the case of unsatisfactory results.
- 5. The trunk main from Cowling to Cross Hills was completed during the year and Cross Hills borehole has been shut down.
 No additional treatment plant has been installed and all other supplies are as previous reports.
- 6. The natural fluoride content of the water is .1 to .2 parts per million generally, but varies according to different areas.
- 7. Included in with item 1.

Table 3 (cont).

Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of Samples of Raw Water</u>	<u>Result</u>		<u>No. of samples of treat- ed water</u>		<u>Result</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Appletreewick	7	3	off Class 1	-		No treatment	-
Beamsley	7	4	" "	4	-	"	Bulk supp. from Chatsworth Estate.
		4	" "	1	-		
		3	" "	4			
Bradley	3	3	" "	1	-	"	-
Buckden	11	4	" "	1			
		1	" "	2	7	7 off Class 1	-
		6	" "	4			
Calton	-	-		-		-	Supp. from Settle R.D. Airtion Supply.
Carleton	-	-		-		-	Supp. from Skipton U.D. Embsay Reservoir.
Cononley	3	3	off Class 1	-		No treatment	-
Coniston Cold	-	-		9		8 off Class 1	Supp. from Gargrave
						1 " 4	
Coniston-w- Kilnsey	9	1	off Class 1	1			
		8	" "	4	-	No treatment	
Cowling	4	3	" "	1			
		1	" "	4	4	4 off Class 1	
Draughton	-	-		-		-	Supp. from Skipton U.D. Embsay Reserv.
Eastby	7	2	off Class 1	1			
		5	" "	4	-	No treatment	
Embsay	-	-		7		7 off Class 1	- ditto -
Farnhill & Kildwick	4	4	off Class 1	-		No treatment	
Gargrave	9	3	off Class 1	1		10 off Class 1	
		6	" "	4	11	1 " " 2	Supp. supplemented from Hebden Ghyll
Grassington	11	11	" "	4	15	15 " " 1	
Glusburn	2	1	" "	1			
		1	" "	4	6	6 off Class 1	
Hartlington	7	3	" "	1			
		4	" "	4	-	No treatment	
Hebden East		11	" "	1			
dit	21	2	" "	3	8	8 off Class 1	
		8	" "	4			
Hebden Edge Spring	9	5	" "	1			
		4	" "	4	-	No treatment	
Hetton & Rylstone	9	3	" "	1			
		6	" "	4	-	" "	
Kettlewell	13	3	" "	1			
		10	" "	4	-	" "	
Linton	7	3	" "	1			
		4	" "	4	-	" "	

(continued)

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of samples of Raw Water</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>No. of samples of treat- ed water</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Salterforth	-	-	-	-	Supp. from Barnolds- wick U.D. Whitemoor Borehole.
Steeton-w-Eastburn	2	2 off Class 4	2	1 off Class 1 1 " " 4	Supply supplemented from Keighley.
Starbottan	9	4 off Class 1 5 " " 4	-	No treatment	
Sutton	1	1 " " 4	2	2 off Class 1	Supp. supplemented from Keighley.
Thornton	-	-	-	-	Supp. from B'wick U.D. Elslack Reserv.
Oughtershaw	18	6 off Class 1 12 " " 4	-	No treatment	
TOTAL	173	69 off Class 1 1 " " 2 2 " " 3 101 " " 4	71	68 off Class 1 1 " " 2 2 " " 4	

Chemical Analyses:

Various chemical analyses taken during the year, with satisfactory results - no action being necessary.

Private Water Supplies.

The supply of water by non-statutory undertakings to the whole or parts of villages as set out below, was continued.

Addingham (Southfield)
Beamsley
Bolton Abbey
Bracewell
Broughton
Cononley
Cracoe
Elslack
Halton East
Lothersdale
Martons Both
Stirton-w-Thorlby
Threshfield
Thorpe

There are, in addition to the supplies to the rather more populous areas, very many small spring supplies serving farmhouses and isolated cottages. In all known cases, the water is laid on into the house, and does not have to be carried from outside the house. Several new borehole supplies for farms were completed during the year.

A chlorination plant was installed on the supply to the Southfield district of Addingham, and is now, apparently satisfactory.

No progress was made in the replacement of the bad supplies to Halton East, Hambleton and Lothersdale, and in Halton East & Lothersdale especially it is increasingly evident that alternative supplies should be laid on in the near future. Improvement work was done to the small supply to Aireview, Cononley, which it is hoped will exclude the pollution from the grassland through which it is conveyed to the houses.

Following the pot-hole disaster at Mossdale Cavern, Conistone, some anxiety was felt that there may arise some danger to public and private water supplies from the large number of people employed in rescue operations, but more particularly to the fact that bodies were sealed up in the cave. A conference with the Water Engineer to the Board was held and various investigations were made from which it appeared that public supplies had not been endangered. It was thought that there may be some small element of danger to three private supplies in the locality, but frequent sampling has, I believe, disproved the assumption. Sampling of these supplies will be continued.

In total, 98 samples from the private supplies of water were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological analysis; of these 66 were satisfactory, and 32 showed pollution to an unacceptable degree.

Sewerage & Sewage Disposal.

The details set out below have been supplied by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor:-

1. No schemes completed during the year.
2. Scheme for Appletreewick commenced in April, 1967 and still in progress.
3. Scheme for East & West Marton still awaiting Ministry approval at year end.
4. Schemes for Kilnsey and Stirton-w-Thorlby in course of preparation at year end.

Drainage Work & Sanitary Accommodation

As I have mentioned in previous Annual Reports, in a District the size of Skipton Rural, the Council's officers are particularly dependent upon regular notice of drainage and other work being furnished by contractors. In the main, this is done in a reasonably meticulous manner, and every effort is made to inspect and test the same day that notice is given, to avoid extra expense to the public.

Three cases did, however, come to light in which drainage works had been done without notice having been given. Tests were made, and in two cases the owners were required to uncover the work and relay sections to a satisfactory condition. A total of 5,212 yards of 4" drain and 231 yards of 6" drain were tested. 7,567 yards of 4" drain, 559 yards of 6" drain and 6 yards of 9" drain were inspected, but not tested.

The schemes for grant aid to be paid to owners to help them in converting pail and tippler closets to fresh water closets was continued without modification.

During the year 18 pail closets were converted to water closets; 45 waste water closets were converted to fresh water closets.

Building:

Several amendments to the Building Regulations were made during the year which did nothing to relieve their complexity. With increased familiarity the administration of the Regulations becomes rather less time-consuming, but much could be done to make them easier to follow and administer. In several instances in which it was felt that the circumstances were appropriate, certain regulations were relaxed by the Council, and other applications for relaxation were sent to the Ministry of Housing & Local Government, with the Council's observations.

Building work was continued at a high level and details are appended; those relating to the Council's development have been supplied by the Engineer & Surveyor.

Table 4.

- + Originally 2 houses
* Originally 8 houses

[illegible]

Factories & Workshops.

The supervision of those parts of the Factories Act applicable to Local Authorities was continued. Visits to factories in the District were continued throughout the year with particular reference to the adequacy and condition of sanitary conveniences for the use of workpeople.

The attention of factory management was directed to 28 contraventions of the Act. No prosecutions were needed to enforce necessary action.

The burling and mending of worsted cloth was continued in the houses of 7 outworkers and these were visited at intervals.

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963.

It was found possible to make rather more inspections of the premises registered under the above Act. 15 new registrations were recorded during the year. At the end of the year it appeared that there were 96 premises to which the Act relates, although it is quite conceivable that there are others which have not yet applied for registration.

The attention of occupiers of premises was directed to 84 contraventions; 49 contraventions were remedied. It was not necessary to undertake prosecutions in any case.

Keeping of Petroleum Spirit.

4 new licences to keep petroleum spirit or mixtures on premises were issued during the year. The arrangement with the County Fire Service for routine examinations of licensed sites was continued.

Licences in force at the end of the year allowed the storage of 247,000 gallons of petroleum spirit or mixtures on 86 separate sites.

Schools.

Several inspections of school toilet facilities were made, and in no case was it necessary to draw the attention of the Education Authority to unsatisfactory conditions.

Keeping of Animals.

One or two complaints on the insanitary keeping of animals too near dwelling houses were received during the year; after investigation and informal action on the part of the Council's officers, the nuisances were abated and no statutory action was necessary. There are no Bye-laws governing the keeping of animals, in force within the Skipton Rural District.

Places of Entertainment.

Places of entertainment, mainly inns and public houses, were inspected from time to time. In the main the sanitary conveniences at all places of entertainment were found to be reasonably adequate.

After a change of tenancy in one inn the customers increased to an extent at which the existing sanitary conveniences were clearly inadequate. Informal action was taken towards the installation of improved toilet facilities, without effect. Statutory action under Section 89 of the Public Health Act, 1936 will be considered in this case.

The continuing nuisance created by the customers of a fish and chip restaurant which I mentioned in my last two Annual Reports appeared to have been abated at the end of the year; the business having been sold to a new proprietor who observed more reasonable hours.

Smoke Abatement

In spite of the fact that a new oil-fired lime kiln has been installed, the smoke nuisance from burning in Upper Wharfedale continued to a varied extent. Several representations to the Alkali Works Inspectorate were made and conversations were held in an attempt to abate the nuisance. It was suggested that there should be no reason for the production of smoke by modern oil-fired kilns, and after more experience by the operators, there should be some reduction. The reduction at the moment arises from the fact that there are now only two smoke producing kilns now working instead of the three or four formerly in use. It is hoped that the predictions of the Alkali Inspectorate as to smoke reduction are fulfilled, meanwhile the complaints continue.

Several observations of factory chimneys were made for smoke emission. In no case was there a serious emission and a letter to the factory management rectified the position. In no case were statutory proceedings necessary.

Details of a new waste incinerator were deposited with the Council. After consideration, it was decided that the chimney height was insufficient as it terminated at a point well below the level of bedroom windows of nearby houses. The drawings were amended to the approved height and the incinerator erected.

Work on the proposed smoke control area in the Parish of Sutton was continued, and at the end of the year details were ready for the order to be made. In the financial climate applicable, it appears that there will be some delay in the scheme becoming operative.

Noise Nuisances.

During the year further complaints of noise nuisance arising from an engineering factory in Crosshills were received. Further representations to the management were made, who were reminded of an earlier promise to supply results of a professional investigation made some time ago. No results were forthcoming, and it appears that further consideration must be given to statutory action under the Noise Abatement Act.

Persistent complaints of nuisance from a weaving shed in the same locality ceased after the firm discontinued production.

Offensive Trades.

There are no offensive trades established within the District. The knackery which has been in use for some years in Glusburn Parish continued its operation without offence to any local inhabitants.

Refuse Collection & Disposal

The collection of household refuse and salvage was continued as hitherto, without any extensions being made to the collection areas. There were, however, several extensions of kerbside collections outside the recognised collection areas.

The Motor Vehicles (Construction & Use) Regulations, 1966, parts of which became operative on the 1st January, 1968 created some concern, and necessitated the placing of an order for one replacement vehicle; the vehicle had not been delivered at the end of the year. There was no increase in the number of vehicles operated.

The paper sack system of collection was extended as more houses were completed on the selected sites, and an experimental scheme was introduced in Addingham using plastic bin liners. Householders co-operated very well, and given this co-operation, it seems to me that all the benefits of the sack system in holders can be obtained without any of the disadvantages.

With a view to economy being effected and the ultimate introduction of a bin bonus scheme, a survey of all the collection rounds was undertaken, but limited progress was made because of labour shortage and turnover.

Table 5.Dustbins collected etc. 1967.

Approx No. of bins collected:	437,037
" " " pails "	11,987
" " " loads "	2,549
" tonnage collected:	8,750
" cost per ton of collection & disposal:	£3. 15. 5.
" cost per 1,000 head of population of collection & disposal of refuse:	£1,362.

Table 6.Salvage

<u>Materials or Service.</u>	<u>Weight</u>				<u>Income</u>		
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Fibreboard	55	0	0	0	549	18	9
Newspaper	33	12	3	0	302	14	9
Mixed Waste	48	17	3	0	404	1	11
Rags	1	9	1	4	23	8	6
Brass				15	1	0	1
Zinc			2	14	1	1	10
Lead			1	6		19	9
Batteries		3	2	23	3	17	8
Aluminium		3	3	12	16	12	10
Cast Iron	2	4	2	0	15	11	6
Copper				27	3	19	6
Collection of Trade Waste					318	0	0
Removal of Accumulations					84	17	5
					<u>1,724</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>

Tenders were obtained for the erection of new garage accommodation near the Cononley Depot, and the building was put up shortly afterwards. This has proved a great boon, and it is now unnecessary to use garage accommodation in Skipton.

Following complaints of paper and plastics being blown on to the Keighley/Kendal road near the Cononley Tip, some consideration was given to the use of mechanical plant to process the refuse before tipping. Several pulverisation and incineration plants were visited by the Cleansing Sub-Committee.

Before any mechanical plant, particularly pulverisation plant could be considered, it appeared that enough land should be available for the disposal of the residue from any plant during its whole life. With this in mind, efforts were made to find additional land for tipping. A parcel of land in Cononley was considered by the sub-committee and discussions were held with representatives of the Area Planning Office on the question of Planning permission. No decision was reached and negotiations will continue.

I think that it should be noted here that if sufficient land with Planning permission can be obtained, it should be possible to offer disposal facilities to adjoining authorities, whether or not a mechanical disposal plant is eventually installed.

An approach to the Council was made by Ilkley Urban District Council for their observations on a scheme for the tipping of refuse by Ilkley U.D.C. in a disused railway cutting at Addingham; facilities for the disposal of Addingham refuse were offered as part of this scheme. No objections were made, and I hope that the scheme will eventually come to fruition as it should save some time in refuse collection at Addingham, with no consequent disadvantages attendant on the establishment of a tip in that area.

Rodent & Other Pest Control.

The Rodent Operative carried out effectively all the routine treatments of sewers, sewage works, refuse tips and other Council undertakings, in addition to search for rats and necessary treatments on farms and other privately owned properties. The Council again entered into Contracts with farmers and others to keep their premises free from rats and mice. The minimum charge was unchanged at £3. 10. Od. per annum. The free service to private householders was continued.

Warfarin was the poison most commonly used except in the case of mouse infestation, when zinc phosphide gave better results and was used almost exclusively. Fluoracetamide for sewer treatments was again used; the most effective poison base was found to be sausage rusk or sweetmeal.

Some complaints were received during the summer months from householders in the Junction district of Crosshills, of fly infestation. The infestation was not from any one species of fly and no explanation of the infestation was found.

Spraying of poultry houses and surroundings at a local poultry breeders establishment was intensified, and the operative treated several gardens with D.D.T. and malathion compounds. After a time some control of the infestation was established.

Rag Flock Act.

No bedding or upholstery is manufactured within the District, the only work carried on being the repairs and reconditioning of old furniture.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

A pet shop selling tropical and other fish was the only one licensed during the year.

Meat for Animal Feeding

No meat for pets was sold from any retail establishment within the District, as hitherto the knackery continued to sell coloured meats and cooked meats on a wholesale basis.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) Milk

Sampling was continued throughout the year; this was, because of the activities of County sampling Officers, on a reduced scale. 14 notices were served on producers whose herds produced milk containing live brucella organisms requiring all the milk to be diverted for pasteurisation until proven free from infection.

Results of sampling are given in the table below:-

Table 7.		Methylene Blue		Ring Test		Culture		Turbidity Test		Phosphatase Test		Antibiotic Test	
		Sub- mitted	Satis- factory	Sub- mitted	Satis.	Sub- mitted	Satis.	Sub- mitted	Satis.	Sub- mitted	Satis.	Sub- mitted	Satis.
Designation	No. of samples												
T.T. Raw	137	126	116	135	113	124	119	-	-	2	2	83	76
T.T. Pasteurised	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Sterilised	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-

6 samples submitted - Salmonella dublin. - No pathogenic organisms isolated.

T.T. Raw - 6 Methylene Blue - Void.

1 sample submitted for Biological Test - Negative.

Raw T.T. - 1 sample broken in transit.

(b) Ice-Cream

119 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream. There are no static manufacturers within the District, although 'soft' ice-cream is manufactured and sold by several van traders.

91 samples were taken during the year; 78 were placed in Grade 1., 10 in Grade 2., and 3 in Grade 3. No samples were placed in Grade 4.

(c) Other Food & Sampling.

The number of routine visits to food shops and catering premises was increased during the year. Several premises left something to be desired, particularly as to methods of operation and one in particular was unsatisfactory. These particular premises were visited frequently, and were the subject of fuller reports.

The Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures of the W.R.C.C. has been good enough to supply the following details of sampling under the Food & Drugs Act, carried out within the District.

Skipton R.D.	M I L K		D R U G S		O T H E R F O O D S		Proceed- ings	Cautions
	Genuine	Adulterated	Gen.	Adult.	Gen..	Adult.		
Skipton	56	1	-	-	11	-	-	1

Brief particulars of Cautions and/or Prosecutions.

Milk deficient in fat - Caution issued.

Table 9. Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Food Premises.

<u>Premises</u>	No. of premises:	No. comp- lying with Reg.16.	No. to which Reg. 19 applies	No. comp- lying with Reg. 19.
Grocers	86	82	85	85
Butchers	25	25	25	25
Fish & Chip Shops	15	15	15	15
Bakehouses	9	9	9	9
Confectioners	22	18	21	21
Grocers & G'grocers	10	8	9	9
Cafes & Hotels	56	53	53	53
Canteens	37	36	37	37
Licensed premises	46	8	46	46
TOTALS:	306	254	300	300

Table 10.Improvements to Food Shops,

Premises altered	10
Premises decorated	23
First Aid Boxes provided	7
Display Cabinets provided	4
Sinks provided	5
Soap, nailbrush, towel etc. provided	4
New table coverings	2
Wash-hand basins installed	4
Hot water to wash-hand basins	2
Improved sanitary accommodation	2
Floors repaired or renewed	6
Walls & ceilings repaired or lined	7
Miscellaneous	7
Total	<u>83</u>

Canned foods of various categories were found to be unfit and were destroyed or diverted to animal feeding.

Meat Inspection & Slaughterhouses.

Three of the four licensed slaughterhouses within the District are used only by private butchers and the number of animals killed is small.

The fourth slaughterhouse is occupied by a wholesale pork butcher and is used extensively.

To avoid Sunday meat inspection which is quite a relevant factor in the efficiency of the service, the Council resolved that animals be slaughtered only between 6.a.m. and 4 p.m. Monday to Friday, and 6.a.m. and 11.a.m. on Saturdays.

The agreement of butchers was finally obtained to this arrangement, and at the end of the year meat was inspected only during week-days.

All animals were inspected during slaughter or as near the time of slaughter as was practicable. The use of the Public Health Laboratory for examination of samples was continued from time to time.

There are no line killing establishments for poultry within the District, although many farmers slaughtered and dressed poultry for sale, especially before Christmas; only a very few could be inspected.

Details of meat inspected are set out in the table overleaf:-

Table 11.

	<u>Cattle excl. Cows.</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
No. killed & inspected	314	-	-	839	20,027	-
<u>Disease & condition other than Tuberculosis & Cysticercus</u>						
Whole carcasses unfit	-	-	-	-	11	-
No. of carcasses where parts or organs unfit	8	-	-	20	4,823	-
Percentage affected	2.5	-	-	2.4	24.1	-
<u>Tuberculosis</u>						
Whole carcasses unfit	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of carcasses where parts or organs unfit	1	-	-	-	41	-
Percentage affected	0.3	-	-	-	0.2	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration (inc. in above)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised & totally rejected	-	-	-	-	-	-

Swimming Baths:

The two privately owned swimming baths continued to be open to the public; there are also two baths at boarding schools.

The chlorination and filtration plants for the baths at Sutton and Glusburn Institute gave occasional trouble, but the faults were of a minor nature and were quickly put right.

Total number of samples was as set out below:-

<u>Malsis School, Glusburn</u>	<u>Glusburn Institute Glusburn</u>	<u>Sutton Mill Sutton</u>
16	28	30

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

This table is enclosed by a request of the Minister of Labour to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153(1) of the Factories Act, 1961, to be furnished in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council. This table, which is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, should be attached as an annex to the Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1967

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

Part One of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises 1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		Inspections (3)								Written Notices (4)								Occupiers prosecuted (5)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities†</

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found																Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted			
	Found (2)				Remedied (3)				Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)				Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)				(6)			
	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.
	Barnoldswick	Earby	Silsden	Skipton	Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle	Skipton	Barnoldswick	Earby	Silsden	Skipton	Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle	Skipton	Barnoldswick	Earby	Silsden	Skipton
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding (S.2.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Metropolitan Borough, County Borough, Borough, Urban District, Rural District.

† To prevent any differences between the lists kept respectively by the Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectors of the number of factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 of the Factories Act, 1961 are enforced by Local Authorities, it is requested that Local Authorities should compare their lists of factories with the lists kept by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

‡ i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 123 (1)), Institutions (Section 124) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Section 127). Slaughter Houses Section (175 (1) (d) and (e) and Railway Running Sheets (Section 175 (2) and (10)).

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found																Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted			
	Found (2)				Remedied (3)				Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)				By H.M. Inspector (5)				(6)			
	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.
	Barnoldswick	Earby	Silsden	Skipton	Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle	Skipton	Barnoldswick	Earby	Silsden	Skipton	Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle	Skipton	Barnoldswick	Earby	Silsden	Skipton
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Insufficient	..	10	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
(b) Unsuitable or defective	..	1	9	2	10	..	1	12	..	4	2	12	..	..	4	..	2	1	1	..
(c) Not separate for sexes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Total	3	19	2	10	1	2	23	1	10	2	12	1	..	8	..	..	2	1	1	..

PART VIII OF THE ACT
Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133					Section 134				
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)		No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council		No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises		Notices served		Prosecutions
	(2)		(3)		(4)	(5)		(6)		(7)
	D. Barnoldswick	D. Earby	D. Silkden	D. Skipton	D. Bowland	D. Skipton	D. Skipton	D. Skipton	D. Skipton	D. Skipton
	U.D. Barnoldswick	U.D. Earby	U.D. Silkden	U.D. Skipton	U.D. Bowland	U.D. Skipton	U.D. Skipton	U.D. Skipton	U.D. Skipton	U.D. Skipton
	R.D. Barnoldswick	R.D. Earby	R.D. Silkden	R.D. Skipton	R.D. Bowland	R.D. Skipton	R.D. Skipton	R.D. Skipton	R.D. Skipton	R.D. Skipton
Wearing apparel	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ Making etc. ...										
{ Cleaning and Washing ...										
Household linen ...										
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...										
Curtains and furniture hangings ...										
Furniture and upholstery ...										
Electro-plate ...										
File making ...										
Brass and brass articles ...										
Fur pulling ...										
Iron and steel cables and chains ...										
Iron and Steel anchors and grapnels ...										
Cart gear ...										
Locks, latches and keys ...										
Umbrellas, etc. ...										
Artificial flowers ...										
Nets, other than wire nets ...										
Tents ...										
Sacks ...										
Racquet and tennis balls ...										

PART VIII OF THE ACT (Cont.)
Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133					Section 134				
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)		No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council		No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises		Notices served		Prosecutions
	(2)		(3)		(4)	(5)		(6)		(7)
	D. Barnoldswick	D. Earby	D. Silkden	D. Skipton	D. Bowland	D. Skipton	D. Skipton	D. Skipton	D. Skipton	D. Skipton
	U.D. Barnoldswick	U.D. Earby	U.D. Silkden	U.D. Skipton	U.D. Bowland	U.D. Skipton	U.D. Skipton	U.D. Skipton	U.D. Skipton	U.D. Skipton
	R.D. Barnoldswick	R.D. Earby	R.D. Silkden	R.D. Skipton	R.D. Bowland	R.D. Skipton	R.D. Skipton	R.D. Skipton	R.D. Skipton	R.D. Skipton
Paper bags ...										
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ...										
Brush making ...										
Pea picking ...										
Feather sorting ...										
Carding etc., of buttons etc. ...										
Stuffed toys ...										
Basket making ...										
Chocolates and sweetmeats ...										
Cosaques Christmas stockings, etc. ...										
Textile weaving ...	5	6	7	1						
Lampshades ...										
Total ...	3	2	5	1	7	1				

SECTION F.

REPORT ON THE HEALTH SERVICES IN DIVISION I
OF THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

1. General Description
2. Health Centres
3. Midwifery Services
4. Child Welfare
5. Home Nursing
6. Health Visiting
7. Home Help Service
8. Mental Health Service
9. Vaccination and Immunisation
10. Prevention of Illness - Care and After-Care
11. Unsatisfactory Families
12. Welfare of the Aged
13. Nursing Homes
14. Ambulance Service
15. School Health Service
16. Welfare Foods Service
17. Medical Examinations

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Details of the population and acreages of the eight districts have been given in Section A. With an acreage of nearly half a million this is the largest of the Health Divisions in the West Riding in both size and number of constituent districts; although there are a few with larger populations. There have been no particular alterations in its character, for although the 'commuter age' is producing more 'dormitory' villages, there is no threat from overspill, satellite towns, or motorways. Furthermore, it seems unlikely that there will be any major changes in its boundaries.

Of the eight districts the whole of Sedbergh and considerable portions of Settle and Skipton Rural Districts come within the Yorkshire Dales National Park, where the average number of persons per square mile is 34 compared with 640 in the Administrative County. Additionally, the Forest of Bowland has been designated an area of outstanding natural beauty, by order under the National Parks Commission. State Forests have been established in that area, but elsewhere agriculture is the staple occupation along with quarrying and limestone burning, and a variety of industries in the towns and larger villages in which textiles predominate.

It is customary to give some information on the employment position, and Miss Butterfield, manager of the Skipton Employment Exchange has kindly supplied me with the following report.

"The employment position in Skipton and District has varied considerably throughout the year. The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed has increased steadily and in December the unemployed total represented 1.6 per cent of the insured population compared with 0.9 per cent a year ago. The percentage for Yorkshire and Humberside region is 2.4 per cent, whilst the National figure is 2.5.

In the first half of the year there was a considerable amount of short-time working, mainly in the cotton and rayon section of the textile industry. Up to 900 workers were affected at some time during this period. The position has improved since June, and short-time working has been virtually nil since the September holidays when three firms closed for a complete week, affecting approximately 300 workers and again at Christmas when three firms (approximately 80 workers) were closed for a complete week.

There is still an unsatisfied demand for skilled labour, particularly in the building and allied trades and there were 44 notified vacancies for men in December. The number of vacancies notified for women has fluctuated during the year, dependent on the position in the textile industry, and also on the demand for hotel and catering trade workers. In December there were 111 notified vacancies for women,

Placings in employment have averaged 38 per month during the year.

In December there were 479 registered disabled persons in the area, and of these 32 (6.7 per cent) were registered as unemployed. Twelve disabled men and four women have been placed in employment during the year, whilst 15 men and 6 women have been referred to the Regional Medical Officer for specialised advice. Three men have undertaken government training courses.

There have been more redundancies notified during the year, many of them small ones involving one or two persons only. The majority of persons found other work within a few weeks, but more difficulty was experienced with older persons or men with a life-time experience of one particular job!

2. HEALTH CENTRES:

In last year's report comment was made on the upsurge of interest in health centres after twenty years of neglect, and by downright opposition on the part of many general practitioners. This interest continues to the extent that present demands are now likely to go unsatisfied for some time to come. There has been at the same time, several studies and much questioning of the role of the family doctor. And it is apparent that his role of "guide, philosopher and friend" is fast disappearing. He hasn't time for it, for although the numbers of doctors and nurses has increased, it has not been proportional to the technological demands, which are increasing the whole time. Indeed, it has been said that the whole medical "industry" is inefficient.

This century has seen tremendous economic and social changes with a vast improvement in the standard of living and accommodation for the ordinary man. This has been accompanied by a lowering of class barriers, and by the attainment of a much higher standard of comfort and amenity (including health and medical attention) for these formerly under-privileged people who, after all, with their families form the majority of the population. Most of this population now survive well into their second half-century. At the same time, there have been immense advances in resources for prevention and treatment, starting with the "sulpha" drugs in "The Thirties", producing a striking alteration in the pattern of diseases and causes of death. Prior to that the doctor could offer little more than comfort and some amelioration of symptoms; a pattern from which general medical practice has been slow to change. But changes are now occurring, hastened by the shortage of doctors in all fields of work. Present shortages may well require the direction of doctors from Sussex and Devon to the less attractive parts of the North; the delegation of a considerable amount of follow-up visits and consultations to see that progress is satisfactory, which it is now agreed that a nurse can do equally well; and the elimination of the great waste of time and petrol which doctors spend in visiting, simply because it is done in competition and, therefore, in a haphazard way. This can be done by planned grouping and working to defined areas, so that much unnecessary travel is eliminated without depriving patients of a reasonable choice of doctor. It also follows that the attachment of Local Health Authority Staff would be simplified.

Having said all this, it only remains to add that group practice from health centres is the obvious answer. And that the West Riding is in the van of progress. Many doctors are already working in its premises, and many more wish to do so. Discussions to that end, and building, are in progress in many places.

3. MIDWIFERY SERVICES.

The births notified in the Divisional area during the year were 1,198 compared with 1,198., 1,224., 1,257., 1,165 and 1,212 in the five preceding years. They are recorded as follows:-

	<u>Domiciliary:</u>		<u>Hospital:</u>		
	<u>Live:</u>	<u>Still:</u>	<u>Live:</u>	<u>Still:</u>	<u>Total:</u>
(a) Primary notifications:	82	-	538	1	621
(b) Add Inward Transfers:	3	-	569	14	586
(c) Total notifications rec'd:	85	-	1,107	15	1,207
(d) Deduct Outward Transfers:	-	-	9	-	9
(e) Total Adjusted Births:	85	-	1,098	15	1,128

The Division is very fortunate in having call upon enough hospital beds for all who ask for them; and that is well over 90 per cent of expectant mothers. Additionally, the planned discharge of mothers and babies after 48 hours is now accepted as safe and desirable and has become an established pattern. As a result of these developments the question arises as to whether it still makes sense to provide midwives for the few women who have babies in their own homes, particularly in very rural areas where the work has to be done by home nurse/midwives. It looks as though this category of nurse will soon be extinct, judging by the great difficulty we are experiencing in filling vacancies. If that does happen there could still be a sufficiency of beds for all expectant mothers if 48 hour discharges were increased.

4. CHILD WELFARE:

This covers the care of the baby by the midwife to the fourteenth day, including those now discharged from hospital any time after 48 hours. Supervision thereafter, and until the child leaves school, is the responsibility of the health visitor/school nurse. Her visits are on a selective basis, particular attention being given to babies who are not thriving, or where care is inadequate in one or more respects. The number of calls made by health visitors is given in Section 6.

(a) Clinic Services:

In 1964 a committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Wilfred Sheldon, was set up "to review the medical functions and medical staffing of child welfare centres and to make recommendations". It reported during the year that these centres should remain under the organisation of the Medical Officer of Health, but in the long term they should be included in family health centres and staffed by general practitioners who have undergone special training; and who have a special understanding of the psychology of the family as well as the child, and who must give the time to listen to the anxieties of the parents. There were various other recommendations, most of which are already incorporated in our clinic services, and which are all appreciated, judging by the attendances in this Division. The view is, therefore, taken that our clinics will continue until general practitioners have time for training, and for conducting them; and time is about the last thing they can spare at the moment. Furthermore, it will be a long time before "purpose built family health centres" will be available in anything but small numbers. And it is difficult to see how they can ever provide the same service that we are now taking to the mothers and children with our 14 static and 22 mobile clinics. Most of these clinics are attended by Health Department doctors, and they are also used as school clinics, and for many other purposes. In this Division they are, in fact, our main points of contact with the community we seek to serve. And although some of our premises could undoubtedly be better, it is the quality of the work of the doctors and health visitors which counts far more than the buildings they work in.

There were no alterations in the static clinics during the year, but Rimington was substituted for Mitton and Withgill in the Mobile programme. The total attendances were rather fewer than last year, but a greater number of children actually attended. They are given on the following table.

(i) Static Clinics:

Location of Clinics:	No. of sessions per month:	Total No. of children who attended during yr.	Total attendances of children during year.
Addingham	2	82	701
Barnoldswick	8	315	3,449
Earby	4	109	1,763
Gargrave	2	94	854
Crosshills	4	258	2,075
Grassington	2	52	469
Silsden	4	240	1,887
Skipton	8	372	4,337
Waddington	2	40	498
Settle	4	163	1,276
Bentham	2	172	624
Ingleton	2	104	679
Sedbergh	2	98	466
Hellifield	2	53	516
	<u>48</u>	<u>2,152</u>	<u>19,504</u>

(ii) The Mobile Clinic.

<u>Village:</u>	<u>Attendances:</u>
Bradley	88
Carleton	327
Cononley	396
Cowling	393
Draughton	61
Embsay	472
Steeton	483
Austwick	115
Burton-in-Lonsdale	67
Clapham	77
Helwith Bridge	49
Horton-in-Ribblesdale	173
Stainforth	43
Langeliffe	74
Long Preston	82
Rathmell	60
Gisburn, Rimington	167
West Bradford, Grindleton, Bolton-by-Bowland	417
Slaidburn & Dunsop Bridge	173
	<u>3,717</u>

(b) Premature Births:

Premature babies are those weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, irrespective of the period of gestation. During the year 65 premature babies were born 63 in hospital and 2 at home. 12 died within 28 days. The Bradford Children's Hospital has a specially equipped and staffed unit to which prematures can be transferred if necessary, and their conveyance is facilitated by the provision of new portable incubators which Oxgenaire Ltd., have been developing during the past two years in co-operation with the County Ambulance Service.

(c) The Nursery and Child Minders (Regulation) Act 1948.

At the end of the year there was one private nursery registered under the Act. No child minders were registered, for although many children are cared for by persons other than relatives, the Regulations state that registration is only required when the number of children to be looked after, excluding the applicant's own or a relative's children, exceeds two; and that it is for a substantial part of the day. So far as play groups are concerned, several having been established in recent years, the policy is to encourage the giving of full information to the Health Department so that friendly advice can be given on the suitability of premises, equipment, and numbers to be admitted. And for the health visitors to co-operate with the organisers in default of legal requirements.

(d) Unmarried Mothers and Their Children:

Illegitimate births in this country have almost doubled in the past ten years. The causes of this social phenomenon are many; the more important of which are thought to be -
 (a) improved physical health giving rise to earlier sexual maturation;
 (b) the diminution of organised religion; (c) weakening of family ties; and the development of more permissive attitudes; (d) the increasing use of sexuality in advertising.

As regards statistics, the national figures for 1964 are available and show (i) 63,000 illegitimate births; (ii) 63,000 forced marriages: (i.e., child born within eight months or less of marriage), which are often unsuccessful because of the inevitable grievances; (iii) probably about 100,000 criminal abortions; and this is now the commonest single cause of maternal deaths; (iv) probably about 20,000 therapeutic abortions; (v) illegitimate births as common amongst the 25-29 year old spinsters as amongst the teenagers. There is no reason to think the figures will be much different this year, so the problem is indeed formidable and very complicated. Turning to the individual, the advice usually given to the pregnant single girl is adoption. But of the above 63,000 births in 1964 only 14,000 were adopted. So this is clearly not coping with the need, and the majority of the non-adopted will be fortunate if they are not to become deprived children in one or many respects.

In the local context figures for the Division for 1967 show that there were 73 illegitimate births. The services of the department were requested in 15 cases which were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes, where the County Council provide financial assistance. Of the mothers 22 were between 15 and 19., 18 were between 20 and 25., and there were 12 over 25 years. As regards the disposal, the mother kept the baby in 33 cases; 6 were adopted; 4 were fostered, and 6 of the mothers married.

(e) Phenylketonuric:

Reference has been made in past reports to this rare, inherited metabolic disease which, if undiscovered and untreated, can give rise to mental defect. During these six years the disease has been discovered on two occasions by health visitors testing the urine of all young babies. These children have now left the Division, but they had made satisfactory progress under regular medical supervision and strict dietary control. No cases were discovered during the year.

(f) Congenital Disease of the Hip:

This is the second example of true preventive medicine which the health visitors are undertaking, by performing a simple manipulation called the Ortolani Test on all babies. One case was discovered, and treated with special splinting in the early weeks of life which produces good results with a minimum of trouble.

(g) Assessment of Deafness.

It is now recognised that most deaf children possess some residual hearing, and the aim is to fit such children with hearing aids and give them training as early as possible, in the hope that they will then learn to speak like a normal child. All the health visitors have now been trained to carry out screening tests on babies by Professor Sir Alfred Ewing and his staff from Manchester. Any abnormalities found are referred to the clinic doctor, G.P., or consultant - as appropriate.

(h) Congenital Abnormalities:

The thalidomide incident showed that there was a lack of information, both nationally and regionally, on the early recognition of congenital defects. So a scheme has now been put into operation whereby doctors and midwives notify the Medical Officer of Health of any abnormality apparent at birth. This excludes the majority of defects of the heart, eyes and hearing, as well as mental subnormality; for the age at which these conditions become recognisable varies. But all these notifications go to the General Register Office where a central statistical record will show any trend towards particular defects which appear; and would have shown the limb deformities due to thalidomide at an early stage. Congenital malformations occur in about 5 per cent of all births. About 5 per cent show gross abnormalities, and half of these do not survive the first year. This gives some idea of the problem.

5. HOME NURSING.

"The work of the home nurse has undergone a major change since pre-war days. The influence of chemotherapy has been to obviate the need for nursing services for the younger age groups to a great extent, while the changing age structure of the population has resulted in an increase in the proportion of elderly persons susceptible to chronic disorders, and the emergence of two major groups of patients; those receiving 'maintenance therapy' for conditions such as diabetes, anaemia and heart disease; and the frail and handicapped elderly, often suffering from one of the degenerative disorders, who are in need of personal care rather than skilled nursing. Nurses are more concerned with long-term rather than short-term care, and the range of treatments has also changed".

This paragraph, from a report on Nursing in Scotland, is reproduced here as it is applicable to this Division. Two other points of equal importance were made. Firstly, that many of the patients treated are not in need of the special competence of the Registered General Nurse. And secondly, (referring to the variation in working hours), that it may be unavoidable that nurses on isolated districts are underemployed. There must be limits to the distances nurses are expected to go from their base, particularly if they are also undertaking midwifery, which is the common pattern in rural areas.

Much has been done to enable the nurses to make the best of their time by the provision of disposable items of equipment - e.g., syringes, needles, catheters, gloves, masks and towels. Many nursing aids are also available to assist relatives with the care of patients in the home. And in some areas the co-operation between family doctors and nurses is of a high order. These are all factors which increase the value of the home nurse's work and make it more interesting.

At the end of the year there were 7 home nurses, 14 home nurse/midwives, and 2 part-time nurses in post. It was possible to meet all demands, but not without difficulty when nurses were on courses, on holiday, or on sick leave. And if we are unable to replace retiring home nurse/midwives it may become necessary to engage nursing assistants to help care for the elderly. On the other hand, this 'dilution' can only proceed so far if the best use is to be made of our hospital beds by earlier discharges, as it is in other countries.

For such discharges will have to be into the hands of the qualified.

The work undertaken during the year has been classified in this table:-

<u>Classification:</u>	<u>No. of cases attend- ed during yr.</u>	<u>No. of visits paid during year.</u>
Medical	1,415	29,432
Surgical	418	7,501
Infectious Diseases	17	102
Tuberculosis	5	173
Maternal Complications	21	145
	<u>1,876</u>	<u>37,358</u>

6. HEALTH VISITING:

Health Visitors devote about 80 per cent of their time to the welfare of mothers and babies, and the remainder to the School Health Service where many of them have the assistance of part-time qualified nurses to undertake routine work such as testing eyes and hearing, attending immunisation sessions and necessary cleanliness inspections. The health visitors work is almost entirely preventive, and their chief function is to visit and get to know the mothers in their homes, and to advise on every aspect of health. In addition, they have their own child welfare clinics where they continue to impart information through interviews, mothercraft talks, and health education in general. Over the years the health visitors have become more responsible for the family as a unit, being expected to advise on the prevention of infection and the management of illness. They are trained to recognise early departures from normality in both physical and mental health, and to act accordingly. Finally, they are playing an important part in caring for the elderly, and providing a link between them and the medical services and social agencies. Similarly, a link between the Chest Physician and his patients in their areas.

We have been fortunate in retaining the services of 15 full-time qualified health visitors, and two part-timers. And to have five part-time State Registered Nurses to undertake duties mentioned in the first paragraph.

For the record, and purposes of comparison, statistics of work undertaken in 1967 are as follows:-

<u>Classification of Visits:</u>	<u>Total Visits:</u>
Children born in 1967	5,753
" " " 1966	3,966
" " " 1962-1965	7,402
Persons aged 65 or over	2,170
Mentally disordered	100
Persons, excl. maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	82
No. of tuberculous households visited:	101
No. of households visited for other infectious diseases:	1

These figures are an inadequate record of the work done and take no account of the many visits to voluntary and statutory agencies, clinic attendances, and calls on doctors. There is still much talk about attachment of health visitors to G.P.'s and some authorities produce impressive reports. Others are less impressed, and one disillusioned M.O.H. writes - "the health visitor sessions in general practitioner premises are little more than immunisation sessions, and the family consultative functions that we hoped would develop have failed to materialise, except perhaps to a slight extent. On the other hand, the traditional clinics continued to function well and be acceptable to the parents". Attachment also raises the question as to how far the health visitor should follow 'her' G.P. in his wanderings through the Division - and perhaps outside it - when it is acknowledged that she works most efficiently in an area she knows best i.e., the geographical area. To follow them all would be a gross waste of time, petrol and effort in an urban/rural area which has no shortage of G.P.s., and who may travel twenty miles in one direction, and ten in another on the same day, crossing the tracks of perhaps a dozen of his colleagues in the process. There will never be sufficient nurses to bolster up this wastage of expensive man power. Until general practice is rationalised our links must, therefore, be in the form of an association, for there is no hope of doubling the staff to meet the alternative situation.

7. HOME HELP SERVICE:

This service is now so well established that it needs no further description. At the end of the year there were 186 part-time home helps providing assistance in 590 households. And the work undertaken during the year has been classified in this table:-

<u>Category of Cases:</u>	<u>From previous year:</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total:</u>	<u>Hours employed:</u>
1. Aged 65 or over	494	186	680	92,529
2. Under 65 years:				
(a) Chronic sick and tuberculous:	54	38	92	12,388
(b) Mentally disordered:	-	-	-	-
(c) Maternity:	3	27	30	1,596
(d) Others:	7	9	16	1,775
	558	260	818	108,358

Supervision is undertaken by the health visitors and home nurses, but there is a possibility that a home help organiser might be authorised in 1968. This supervision cannot be comprehensive, and much has to be left to the integrity, tact and good sense of the home helps. Great credit is due to them, for complaints are few, and messages of appreciation many. Recruitment has not been so difficult, except in the more remote areas where it is generally impossible. As was mentioned last year, one health authority has found a way out of this situation by providing selected home helps with mini-vans and cleaning equipment. I have asked for similar facilities for this Division.

8. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The aims of this service are - (a) to anticipate mental illness and to prevent wherever possible (b) to recognise and provide active treatment at an early stage (c) to return the patient to ordinary life, with support if necessary, as soon as possible (d) to ascertain children who cannot be taught within the educational system, and to provide them with appropriate care or training; these are the mentally subnormal as distinct from the mentally ill who come under (a), (b) and (c).

The County Council provided three mental welfare officers for these purposes with, of course, a good deal of assistance and guidance from the medical staff of the department. This staff seemed adequate, but the provision of an efficient after-care service requires much time and effort, particularly in a Division the size of this one, which has no mental hospital within its boundaries. In fact, the three officers covered 32,000 miles during the year in the course of their duties: quite a proportion being evening and night work. As it was becoming obvious that much work was being left undone, authority was obtained for the employment of a fourth mental welfare officer who commenced duty on 1st January, 1968. His arrival will permit an even closer liaison with general practitioners and consultant psychiatrists, and enable us to give a better service to the mentally ill and their families. The number of patients being visited by the officers on 31st December was -

(a) Mentally ill: . 121
(b) Mentally subnormal: 117.

The number of referrals during the year were -
(i) Mentally Ill: 255., (ii) Mentally Subnormal: 25.

The sources of referral were as follows:-

(a) by Family Doctors:	98
(b) on discharge from hospital:	88
(c) by hospital out-patient departments:	26
(d) by Local Education Authority:	4
(e) by Police and Courts:	17
(f) other sources:	47
	<hr/>
	280
	<hr/>
	<hr/>

This figure shows an increase of 70 over the preceding year. The long awaited alteration in the hospital catchment areas was put into operation during the year. This means that nearly all our admissions for mental illness now go to either Scalebor Park at Burley-in-Wharfedale or Lancaster Moor Hospital. Some will, no doubt, continue to go to Burnley and Blackburn, but they are few.

The other 'half' of this subject is mental subnormality, and an intelligence quotient of 70 on a properly standardised and administered test has received international recognition as distinguishing the subnormals from those of normal intelligence. About 1.5 per cent of our population - about 750,000 out of a population of 50,000,000 - come into that category. Most of these people, particularly the higher grades, find their own niche in society and are an integral part of it. But those who do not, have to be dealt with by the local health authorities; or by the hospitals if they are severely subnormal (or idiots).

The health authorities provide supervision for subnormals living in their own homes, and centres for those who can attend. In Skipton there is a 60 place centre, and it has had another good year. It provides day training for Juniors, Adolescents and Adults: with a small Special Care Unit for a few severely subnormal children. Three coaches collect them each morning starting respectively at Addingham, Earby and Settle. And take them home in the late afternoon. A mid-day meal is provided for all trainees and staff. The hostel which is to be run in conjunction with the Centre is now under construction on the Cawder Ghyll site. Its completion will permit patients from remote places to attend the Centre, mainly on a Monday-to-Friday basis.

The small Occupation Centre at Benthon has been kept open, and there are plans for its modest expansion. Arrangements are also in hand, for providing limited facilities in the Sedbergh area for three patients. But eventually, we shall need a Training Centre in North Craven, and search continues for a suitable building or site.

There is a great deal of public interest in this work, and sympathy for these handicapped people. This is by no means confined to a very active Parent-Teacher organisation, or to the Youth Club. The latest plan is to buy a caravan for our families to use at the seaside, and we are well on towards our target. We have also been fortunate in having a settled staff, with only one member seconded to a training course at Hull, in September. Physical health has been good; all trainees have been given medical and dental examinations at appropriate intervals.

9. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION:

The comment has already been made, under various headings in Section B., that if our immunisation rates could be improved at a national level it would be possible to eliminate smallpox, diphtheria and poliomyelitis; and to reduce still further the incidence of tuberculosis. In the West Riding our figures are reasonably high, but are likely to be improved when appointments are dealt with by the computer, commencing in April, 1968. That has been the experience in the few authorities which have gone over to this method.

The programme is likely to be simplified by then. The one in use at present is as follows:-

<u>Age</u>	<u>Visit:</u>	<u>Vaccine:</u>	<u>Injection:</u>	<u>Interval:</u>
2 to 6 months	1	Diphtheria) Pertussis) Tetanus)	1	4 to 6 weeks
	2	-do-	2	-do-
	3	-do-	3	-do-
6 to 10 months	4	Poliomyelitis		4 weeks
	5	-do-		-do-
	6	-do-		
15 to 18 months	7	Diphtheria) Pertussis) Tetanus)	4	
18 to 24 months 5 years	8	Smallpox	5	
	9	Diphtheria) Tetanus) Poliomyelitis)	6	
10 years	10	Diphtheria) Tetanus)	7	
13 years	11	B.C.G.	8	

The STATISTICS for 1967:-

(a) Diphtheria:

No. of children immunised during year:-

<u>Under 4 yrs.</u>	<u>Others under 16 yrs.</u>	<u>Total:</u>
1,256	112	1,368

The number of children given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i.e., subsequent to complete full course) was 1,475. These injections are usually given when the children enter the primary schools.

(b) Smallpox:

The number of children vaccinated during the year was 873.

(c) Whooping Cough:

Children immunised during the year:-

Age at date of final injection:

<u>Under 4 yrs.</u>	<u>Others under 16 yrs.</u>	<u>Total:</u>
1,255	32	1,287

(d) Poliomyelitis:

Number of children vaccinated during the year:

<u>Under 4 yrs.</u>	<u>Others under 16 yrs.</u>	<u>Total:</u>
1,036	132	1,168

(e) Tetanus:

Numbers immunised during year:-

<u>Under 4 yrs.</u>	<u>Others under 16 yrs.</u>	<u>Total:</u>
1,256	279	1,535

(f) B.C.G. Vaccination (against Tuberculosis).

(i) No. of 13 yr. old children vaccinated:	758
(ii) No. of infants at special risk vaccinated by Chest Physician:	33

10. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS - CARE AND AFTER CARE.

(a) Health Education:

The divisional staff, and the health inspectors, have continued to disseminate knowledge concerning the prevention of disease in the course of their duties in homes, clinics and schools. But they would be the first to admit that they have insufficient time to deal with this important subject in anything like the way it should be dealt with. And the first to express their regret that the Government has not seen fit to use the media of mass communication (particularly television) on anything but the most limited scale. Posters, peg boards, projectors, slides, films etc., have been available to help the staff with this work. And in particular in their talks to schools and social organisations. But it has been a very limited effort.

It is difficult to make any assessment of results except perhaps for the Ante-natal Relaxation and Mothercraft classes which are held at six centres in the Division. Their value is now accepted by everybody.

If that marks a success our obvious failure is undoubtedly, in the smoking of cigarettes, the greatest menace to the public health of our time, causing death and disability reminiscent of epidemics in the Middle Ages. This failure lies in the long interval between a man beginning to smoke and his death from lung cancer - usually some decades. If the chances of a smoker contracting cancer were the same as now, but the interval before death was only some months, it is scarcely conceivable that cigarettes would be marketed at all. Or if they were, that legislation would be long delayed to prohibit them altogether. Deaths from lung cancer will likely exceed 30,000 in England and Wales this year. In the past eleven years there have been 358 deaths in this Division, many in middle life. Here is an urgent task for the Health Education Council referred to in previous reports, which is to take over from the forty year old Central Council for Health Education in April 1963.

(b) Care and After-Care:

Here we have some good results to show, dealt with under various headings:-

- (i) Chiropody - This Division has the best chiropody service in the Administrative County. The claim is based on figures supplied from County Hall which show that the 37 per cent of men over 65 and women over 60 having the service exceeds all other divisional figures, many by a large margin. The service is provided by 5 Old People's Welfare Committees, and 18 chiropodists working in their own surgeries, or giving domiciliary treatment when authorised. During the year 26,134 treatments were given; and at the end of the year 5,168 patients were receiving treatment.
- (ii) Hospital Discharges - co-operation with the hospitals (acute, long-term, childrens, maternity, mental and fevers) is generally good. In some cases it could hardly be bettered, and we are grateful to the staffs concerned. The Health Office acts as 'a clearing house' for messages, reports etc., but direct contact between hospitals and nurses, midwives and health visitors is fostered: and may, of course, be essential out of 'Office hours'.
- (iii) Convalescent Home Care - this has again been on a very small scale, as most patients needing it now go straight from hospital, at no cost to them.
- (iv) Night and Evening Helps - there has never been much demand for this service. There are several reasons for this, the most important being availability of beds at Rikewood and St. John's Hospitals.
- (v) Laundry Service - This we do not have yet, because of certain practical difficulties. But special absorbent pads go a long way towards the nursing of incontinent patients, and these have again been supplied on a large scale.
- (vi) Loan of Nursing Equipment - this is also on a large scale and covers 67 articles. Some are held by the Nurses; others, e.g., special beds, hydraulic lifts, are available through the County Supplies Department.
- (vii) Special Training Homes - There was one admission (a mother and two children) to the Elizabeth Fry Home at York.
- (viii) Tuberculosis - extra milk was supplied free to 17 patients during the year on the advice of the Chest Physician.
- (ix) Marriage Guidance - although this may not be the appropriate section to insert a note, it is worthwhile mentioning that a counsellor of the Bradford Marriage Guidance Council is available for consultation at our Skipton Clinic on Tuesday afternoons. The aim is to deal with marital difficulties and prevent the break-up of families.

11. UNSATISFACTORY FAMILIES:

Before the War no-one talked about Problem Families, but their failure (either due to unwillingness or inability) to attain certain minimum social standards now makes them conspicuous in an affluent society with its free education, and health services, and automatic provision for sickness, unemployment and increase in family size. There is no simple explanation for this failure, although low intelligence is the most obvious handicap. Physical and psychological disability, immaturity, apathy and depression, marital discord, and overcrowding are others. Failure to limit their families is seen all too often. For although dull parents, even without the best of health, can usually cope with two or three children they become submerged by twice that number and just stop trying to run their homes.

The next step is persistent failure to pay the rent, and eviction may follow. That may be followed by the break-up of the family, and during the year three Government Ministries produced a joint Circular on "Homeless Families" advocating an 'early warning' system for prospective homelessness: the warnings to be given by the officials concerned. That is, in fact, something which we have been operating for several years by means of (a) Conferences held regularly and attended by everyone concerned with the 78 families on the Health Office confidential register. Nine conferences were held during the year, three each at Skipton, Barnoldswick and Settle, with the aim of co-ordinating efforts to help these families. (b) the County Council's rent guarantee scheme whereby district councils are reimbursed arrears on the undertaking that they do not evict, and throw families on to the streets from where the children will have to be taken to Children's Homes and maintained at great expense, often for very long periods.

Mention was made in last year's report of the training and rehabilitation available at the Elizabeth Fry Home at York, and one mother with her two children spent three months there this year; whilst a home help was provided for two other families who either could not be admitted there, or whose rehabilitation was thought to be not quite so urgent. The other point mentioned last year was the provision of a domiciliary contraceptive service to limit the size of families of the lowest social grades. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to obtain authority for this, but it is likely to be forthcoming in 1968.

12. WELFARE OF THE AGED.

Most of the aspects of this problem have been covered in previous reports, with emphasis last year on the 4½ per cent of people aged 65 years and over accommodated at present within hospitals and welfare homes. This percentage is already straining accommodation to breaking point, and an increase of even one per cent would cause serious embarrassment. But an increase is inevitable, for whereas in 1931 ten per cent of our population were old age pensioners, the percentage last year was 15.1 and has been estimated at 16.2 in 1975. Equally important is the fact that one third of these elderly live alone, many of them socially isolated.

The only practicable solution to this problem is to develop programmes of care centred on community services; for although there are three Welfare Homes within the Division, with three more promised, their admissions will have to be restricted to the very old, the very frail, and hospital discharges. And they will have to be staffed accordingly. So far as hospital services are concerned, this Division is fortunate in having more than the national average of geriatric beds and a consultant physician with whom we have the closest liaison. We can guarantee admission to the elderly sick, but cannot accommodate them once their acute illness is over. The patient thus comes back to reliance on the community services, which are being developed in all the districts. The most obvious development is the provision of bungalows, flats and flatlets, usually with warden service.

Warden service for the elderly living in their own homes is a more recent idea, and one which is expanding. In terms of physical help the Home Help service is the major contributor, for the great majority of our helps are engaged on caring for the Aged: as are the home nurses. Chiropody (mentioned in Section 10) is very important, as bad feet soon limit an old person's ability to get about; and that is often the first link in the chain of isolation and loneliness. Meals on wheels are welcome to many, but when limited to a weekly dinner probably play little part in satisfactory nutrition. They are difficult to organise in rural areas: as are luncheon clubs, day centres and the like. A recent survey in Birmingham has shown a great need for two services not often mentioned, nor usually obvious. These are "general advice" and "visiting"; the former to help the elderly deal with the complexities of modern life, which the younger person takes in his or her stride. The latter to alleviate the dreadful isolation of people without relatives who have outlived all their contemporaries. Although some of this work is undertaken by religious and other types of organisation there is undoubtedly a need for it to be expanded, and co-ordinated.

13. NURSING HOMES:

There is one registered nursing home in the Division, namely the Christony Home at Eshton, near Gargrave. It has accommodation for 20 patients, likely to be increased to 26 in the near future. It does not take maternity or surgical cases. Periodical inspections are carried out under the Nursing Homes Act, 1963. There are one private and three local authority homes for the Aged, the latter being Farfield Hall (Addingham), Neville House (Gargrave), and The Shroggs, (Steeton). But these do not come under the above Act and are administered by the Welfare Department.

14. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Ambulances are provided at the following points:-

Sedbergh Agency Service
Tel. Sedbergh 404

Operated by St. John's
Ambulance Brigade.

County Ambulance Station,
Cannock Lane,
Settle.
Tel. Settle 3194/5

Covers Settle Rural Districts,
excl. Nappa, but incl.
Dolton-by-Dowland in Dowland R.D.

Clitheroe Agency Service,
Tel. Clitheroe 2454

Covers all parishes in Dowland R.D.
except Paythorne, Newsholme, Horton
and Middop.

County Ambulance Station,
Bank Street,
Barnoldswick.
Tel. B'wick 3146

Covers the West Craven area, Nappa
in Settle R.D., and Paythorne,
Newsholme, Horton and Middop in
Dowland R.D.

Grassington Agency Service,
Tel. Grassington 346

Operated by St. John's Ambulance
Brigade for the Upper Wharfedale
parishes.

County Ambulance Station,
Broughton Road,
Skipton. 2273/4

Covers Skipton U.D. and surrounding
parishes in Skipton R.D.

County Ambulance Station,
Dalton Lane,
Keighley.
Tel. Bradford 682211/20

Serves Silsden U.D. and those
parishes in the southern part of
Skipton R.D.

Menston Ambulance Station,
Luckle Lane,
Menston
Tel. Bradford 682211/9

Covers Addingham and Beamsley
in Skipton R.D.

Emergency calls are made by dialling "999"., these calls being automatically connected to the Group Control at Birkenhead headquarters (Bradford 682211/9).

The cover given is that in general use, but alterations may be made depending on the type of patient (e.g., out-patient, emergency), the destination of the patient, and inter-depot co-ordination of calls.

All ambulances are now fitted with radio communication equipment and when out on journeys may be contacted through a base radio transmitter which is connected by private telephone lines to Barnoldswick, Settle and Skipton Ambulance Stations. This principle of direct communication between a driver and his Ambulance Station adds greatly to the efficiency of the Ambulance Service in that he can be directed from place to place without having to return to his Station, thus saving considerable time and mileage. It is invaluable in the case of major incidents, and also in the case of accidents on the road, as hospitals can be warned over the network to be prepared to accept casualties. This latter is of particular benefit to the seriously injured.

A mobile Mountain Rescue Unit is held at Settle Ambulance Station for use in the more remote rural districts where it would be impossible to send a standard ambulance. This vehicle is invaluable in periods of snow to remove patients from remote farmsteads. It is fitted with additional special radio equipment for establishing local communications and linking to the main radio network from isolated major incidents or pothole rescues.

15. THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

(a) Routine Examinations

There are 82 Primary, 7 Secondary and 3 Residential Schools in the Division, many of the rural schools being small. In the southern half of the Division routine health examinations have been continued, each child being examined four times in its school career. In the northern half the trial of selective examinations continues, the doctor deciding which children need examination after obtaining a report from their parents, and advice from the teacher and school nurse. Although fewer children are examined by this method the same amount of time is spent on more detailed attention to those selected. The findings at these examinations are given on the tables. (c)., (d) and (e) which follow. Those in table (b) - Special Inspections - refer to children who are handicapped, or who, for some lesser reason, need to be kept under supervision.

(b) Clinic Arrangements:

There are no separate school clinics in this Division; children are seen by appointment at any of the Child Welfare Clinics listed in Section 4., or in their own homes.

The clinics for children with defective vision have been in the hands of Dr. Cooper, who has abolished the waiting list during his first year of duty. He holds clinics in many parts of the Division, which saves parents repeated, and often lengthy journeys to an optician. 1,150 children were examined at these clinics during the year.

Colour Vision testing is a routine procedure in schools, for defective colour vision is now a serious disadvantage in many trades and professions, and may endanger the safety and even the lives of others. It is very common in boys (8.0 per cent); less common in girls (0.4 per cent).

The Child Guidance Clinic has been open on Fridays throughout the year, Dr. Stockley being assisted by Mr. Mannix (Educational Psychologist) and Mrs. Smith (Psychiatric Social Worker). 58 cases were referred to the clinic during the year, and there is a close liaison with teachers, youth employment officers, general practitioners; and mental welfare, child care and probation officers.

Speech Therapy Clinics are still on a part-time basis, and in Skipton only. But Mrs. Benstead has been able to invite parents and children from other areas for advice and guidance.

The treatment of enuresis or bedwetting continues to take up a good deal of time; 22 electric alarms being in use throughout the year. About 15 per cent of boys and 10 per cent of girls are afflicted by it at the age of five; thereafter the incidence falls by spontaneous recovery to about 5 per cent of the total population of nine year olds. The suffering of untreated children is very great indeed, whilst the washing and renewal of sheets is a major undertaking for parents. As three quarters of the children are cured within a few weeks the relief which this treatment provides is enormous.

(c) Periodic Medical Inspections:

Age Group Inspected (by yr. of birth)	No. of pupils who have rec'd a full medical examination	Physical Condition of pupils inspected		No. of pupils found not to warrant a medical exam.	Pupils found to require treatment (exc. dental diseases & infestation with vermin)		
		Satis.	Unsatis.		For defective vision (excl. squint)	For any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1963 & later	3	3	-	-	-	1	1
1962	562	557	5	-	50	67	107
1961	611	608	3	-	62	82	136
1960	99	99	-	-	12	17	28
1959	190	190	-	126	10	21	31
1958	21	21	-	-	-	6	6
1957	10	10	-	-	-	2	2
1956	3	3	-	-	-	1	1
1955	480	480	-	45	29	18	46
1954	374	374	-	40	20	24	43
1953	466	466	-	-	12	29	41
1952 & earlier	357	356	1	-	13	32	44
Total:	3,176	3,167	9	211	208	300	406

(d) Other Inspections:

No. of Special Inspections:	1,664
No. of Re-inspections:	48
	<u>1,712</u>

(e) Return of defects found by medical inspection in the year ended 31.12.67.

DEFECT	Periodic Inspections:								Special Inspections:	
	Entrants:		Leavers:		Others:		Total:			
	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O
Skin	9	15	19	15	22	17	50	47	3	24
Eyes (a) Vision	124	223	25	72	59	107	208	402	65	216
(b) Squint	16	19	-	1	2	5	18	25	3	24
(c) Other	-	2	-	1	1	3	1	6	-	4
Ears (a) Hearing	8	41	-	5	5	31	13	77	3	52
(b) Otitis Media	10	13	2	1	-	3	12	17	1	2
(c) Other	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	8
Nose or Throat	41	90	6	14	7	33	54	137	7	49
Speech	15	23	1	-	4	4	20	27	4	18
Lymphatic Glands	2	9	-	1	-	-	2	10	-	5
Heart & Circulation	3	9	1	6	-	9	4	24	-	16
Lungs	13	27	-	10	1	13	14	50	7	36
Developmental										
(a) Hernia	5	1	-	-	1	-	6	1	2	-
(b) Other	2	34	-	1	9	7	11	42	8	29
Orthopaedic:										
(a) Posture	3	12	4	7	7	19	14	38	-	16
(b) Feet	30	51	5	6	8	19	43	76	10	72
(c) Other	8	90	5	4	2	12	15	106	2	59
Nervous System:										
(a) Epilepsy	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4	1	-
(b) Other	6	14	-	1	-	8	6	23	-	5
Psychological:										
(a) Development	1	20	-	2	-	13	1	35	1	23
(b) Stability	9	29	1	2	7	21	17	52	9	39
Abdomen	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	5	-	2
Other Defects:	8	43	24	13	5	23	37	79	13	62
TOTALS;	315	769	94	163	143	351	552	1,283	143	761

The "T" and "O" referred to above are children who were either referred for treatment for a defect, or kept under observation. The special inspections refer to either "handicapped" or "observation" pupils who are seen on each occasion a doctor visits their school.

(f) HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

In this century deaths in the first year of life have been reduced from over 150 per 1,000 live births to less than 20. Whilst this fall is remarkable it also means that many children with severe congenital defects are surviving to require education suited to their disabilities. Examples are spina bifida, congenital heart disease, intestinal anomalies, and mongolism. If considerable disabilities remain despite all the advances in surgery these children will need special education, usually residential. Their supervision and placement is thus an increasing task; particularly when added to the usual percentages of children with severe defects of vision, hearing and mental ability.

It is the duty of the Local Education Authority to 'ascertain' these handicapped children, and see that they get education suited to their disabilities, whether it be day school or boarding. During the year the following children were ascertained:-

<u>Category:</u>	<u>Number:</u>
Speech Defect	1
Partially hearing	1
Physically Handicapped	4
Educationally Subnormal	15

At the end of the year there were 65 receiving special educational treatment in special schools, and 16 are awaiting placement.

EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL:

Pontville R.C.	1
Baliol	3
Braithwaite	13
Koyd Edge	3
Hilton Grange	2
Whinburn	3
Crowthorn School	-
Allerton Priory	1
Sunnyfield	2
Stone Cross	-
Rossington Hall	-
Springfield	5
Eden Grove	2
Spring Hill	1
Colne Gibfield	1

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED:

Hawksworth Hall	1
Ingleborough Hall	3
Coney Hill	1
Netherside Hall	1
Wightwick Hall	1
Wharfedale Children's Hospital	-
Bethesda Special School	1

DELICATE:

Eden Grove	-
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DEAF:

Yorkshire School, Doncaster	2
Royal Cross	2
Elmete Hall, Leeds	3
Dockray House	-

DEAF & EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL

Bridge House School, Kewwood	1
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PARTIALLY SIGHTED

West of England	1
-----------------	---

BLIND:

Sheffield School	1
Henshaws School	2
Sunshine Home, Leamington	-
Rushton Hall	-
Preston School for Partially Sighted	-
Temple Bank	2
Condover Hall	-
Exhall Grange, Coventry	1
Barclay, Sunnyhill	1

MALADJUSTED:

Nortonthorpe Hall	1
St. Peter's, Horbury	1

OTHERS:

Maghull Epileptic Colony	2
West Kirkby Convalescent Home	-

(g) SPECIAL SCHOOLS:

There are three residential special schools in the Craven Division:-

- (a) Netherside Hall, near Grassington, for 40 senior physically handicapped boys;
- (b) Ingleborough Hall, Clapham, for 50 junior physically handicapped boys and girls;
- (c) Balil School, Sedbergh, for 56 senior educationally subnormal boys.

The medical supervision of children at these schools is undertaken by the staff of the Division.

(h) EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The employment of children is regulated by the County Council's byelaws, and includes a medical examination. 37 children were examined during the year.

(i) YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

All school leavers were examined during the year, and confidential reports submitted to the Youth Employment Officer where they were indicated.

(j) CLEANLINESS:

The Health Visitors/School Nurses undertake the examination of childrens heads for infestation with vermin. During the year 12,151 examinations were made and 432 children found to require treatment. Special combs and head lotions are available when the infestation is severe or persistent. I think that in this day and age, and in this Division, these figures are regrettable. Unfortunately, there is a "hard core" of children who are repeatedly infested, and many otherwise clean children become infested through contact with them.

(k) DENTAL SERVICE.

The Division had only two dental officers during the year, but a good deal of orthodontic work continues to be undertaken at Skipton by dental officers from the Central Clinic at Wakefield. The use of the caravan permits treatment at outlying schools, and saves parents and children a lot of travelling to National Health Service dentists in the larger towns.

Details of the work undertaken are as follows:-

No. of children inspected:	8,811
No. of children found to require treatment:	4,485
No. of children offered treatment:	4,268
Number treated:	2,745
No. of attendances:	7,627
No. of extractions:	
(a) temporary teeth:	1,689
(b) permanent teeth:	561
No. of general anaesthetics:	847
No. of fillings:	
(a) temporary teeth:	1,115
(b) permanent teeth:	6,249

16. WELFARE FOODS SERVICE.

The distribution of welfare foods, other than liquid milk is the responsibility of the local health authority.

In this Division they are available at the Skipton and Settle Health Offices, at ten child welfare clinics, and through fourteen voluntary agencies in the more isolated villages.

The amounts distributed were 1,107 tins of National Dried Milk, 1,086 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 962 packets of Vitamin tablets, and 18,750 bottles of orange juice. Sales of dried milk, vitamins and cod liver oil show further falls. In general there has been a considerable reduction in sales since the Welfare Foods (Amendment) Orders were introduced on 1st June, 1961. Under these Orders vitamin supplements are sold at prices which cover their cost to the Government, for the use of expectant and nursing mothers, children up to the age of five years and one month, and handicapped children. The costs at present are -

Cod Liver Oil:	1/- for a 6 oz. bottle.
Vitamin A & D Tabs.	6d a packet of 45
Concentrated Orange Juice:	1/6d a 6 oz. bottle.

Liquid milk continues to be available at the special welfare price of 4d per pint, and National Dried Milk at 2/4d per tin as an alternative.

17. MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS:

Particulars of examinations performed by the Divisional Medical Staff during the year:-

For entry to Superannuation Scheme:	37
Entrants to Training Colleges:	78
Teachers:	20
Others:	135
Total:	<u>270</u>

SECTION G - STAFF.
(as at 31st December 1967).

Ø (indicates services shared with other Divisions).

(i) MEDICAL, DENTAL AND ANCILLARY.

M. Hunter, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.	Divisional Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health.
H.M. Dean, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.) R.R. Stockley, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.)	Senior Departmental Medical Officers and Deputy Medical Officers of Health.
G.H. Cooper M.B., Ch.B.	Senior Departmental Medical Officer.
M.A. Anderson, M.B., Ch.B) T. McCree, M.B., B.S.) E.B. Dowell, M.B., Ch.B.) M.A. Hunter, M.B., B.Ch.) D. Redpath, L.M.S.S.A.)	Clinic Medical Officers working on a sessional basis.
Ø K. Smith, B.A. (Admin.), A.P.S.W.) A.I.H.A)	Psychiatric Social Worker
Ø J.E. Mannix, M.D., Dip.Ed.Psych. R. Spencer, M.C.S.P.	Psychologist Physiotherapist
Ø G.A. Thompson, B.Ch.D., L.D.S. D.H. Hoyle, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.) E. Lowry B.D.S.)	Senior Clinical Dental Officer School Dental Officers

(ii) PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:

J.S. Brewer, M.S.I.A. S. Rhodes (Pupil)	Barnoldswick U.D. " "
R.R. Overend, M.A.P.H.I.	Bowland R.D.
A.F.G. Holmes, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.	Earby U.D.
F.J. Lawson, M.S.I.A.	Sedbergh R.D.
N. Firth, M.A.P.H.I. F. Smith M.A.P.H.I.	Settle R.D. " "
W. Mitchell, M.S.I.A. F.R. Hudson M.A.P.H.I.	Silsden U.D. " "
E. Hargreaves, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. H. Crabtree, M.A.P.H.I., A.M. Inst. P.C.) S.A. Todd (Pupil)	Skipton U.D. " " " "
A.W. Craven, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,) A.M. Inst. P.C.)	Skipton R.D.
G.E. Haigh, D.P.A. (Leeds),) M.A.P.H.I.)	" "
D.S. Willis, M.A.P.H.I. B.S. Shuttleworth (Pupil)	" " " "

(iii) NURSING STAFF:(a) Divisional Nursing Officer

Miss F. Stevenson, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., C.M.B.(Part I) Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.

(b) Health Visitor/School Nurse/Tuberculosis Visitors.

Miss M.E. Alderton	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss M. Bracewell	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss B. Brown	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss P.J. Crompton	S.R.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss M.E. Crowther	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss I. Fell	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss A. Lambert	S.R.N., C.M.B.(Part) B.T.A., H.V.
Miss C.F.M. McKnight	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Mrs. S.M. Midgley	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Mrs. M. Turner	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss K.M. Pritchard	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss M. Wilson	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss D.E. Wrathall	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss B. Wright	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Mrs. G.C. Worsley	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

(c) Assistant Health Visitors (Part-time)

Mrs. A. Limmer	S.R.N.
Mrs. I.G. Roscow	S.R.N.
Mrs. S. Shuttleworth	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Mrs. E.E. Stott	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Mrs. W.N. Sugden	S.R.N.
Mrs. M. Watkinson	S.R.N.
Mrs. A. Hill	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. D. Stephens	S.R.N.

(d) Home Nurses:

Mrs. H. Clay	S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. E. Gannon	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. D. Harries	S.R.N.
Mrs. L. Lauder	S.R.N.
Mrs. M. Parkinson	S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. W.E. Smith	S.E.N.
Mrs. W.N. Sykes	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.

(e) Home Nurse/Midwives

Miss J.B. Baldry	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. F. Bleazard	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. P.M.E. Bunnett	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss E.M. Butler	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss J. Dawson	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss D.G. Dewrance	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. M.A. Howard	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. M. Monck Mason	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss B. Shackleton	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. M. Spedding	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. F. Tillotson	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss A. West	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M.F.A. Wilson	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.

(f) Home Nurses (Part-time)

Miss A.G. Rogers	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. E.M. Ridsdale	S.E.N.

(g) Midwife

Mrs. M.A. Hunt	S.R.N., S.C.M.
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(h) Other StaffMental Health ServiceSkipton Training Centre:

Mrs. R.C. Wade	R.M.P.A., R.M.N.S.
Mr. P. Webster	
Miss W.R. Dunwell	
Mrs. H.M. Percival	
Mrs. E.A. Read	R.M.P.A.
Miss M. Thompson	H....M.H.
Miss P. Cooban	

Ø Senior Mental Welfare Officer

Mrs. M.M. de la Cour

Mental Welfare Officers

Mr. D. Corbett	R.M.N.S.
Mr. J.A. Gregory	R.M.N., S.R.N.
Mr. L. Kearney	R.M.N., S.R.N.
Mr. J.B. Parr	

Speech Therapist

2 Mrs. C. Benstead L.C.S.T.

Venereal Diseases Social Worker

Ø Mrs. Doige Harrison S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Home Helps

Full-time	None
Part-time	186

Other Domestic Staff 13Administrative and Clerical Staff

Mr. K.A. Knowles (Senior Clerk)

Mrs. B. Baker

Mr. R. Bentley

Mrs. D. Birch

Mrs. W. Harrison

Mr. B. Lund

Miss B. Mee

Miss B. Nowell

Miss J. Pearce

Miss L.F. Simpson

Miss B. Wood

Mrs. E. Branston)

Mrs. V.M. Cooban)

Mrs. N. Dodd)

Mrs. B.M. Eastwood) Part-time

Mrs. J. Knowles)

Mrs. D. Lund)

Mrs. D. Riley)

Six members of the staff attended courses at Grantley Hall, the West Riding College near Ripon. Three midwives attended a week's refresher course in conformity with the regulations of the Central Midwives Board. And three health visitors attended courses lasting ten days. We were pleased to welcome a number of students, and to have one experienced nurse selected to assist with the County Council's home nurse training scheme.

In addition, a symposium on "Care of the Elderly" was organised in April, attended by representatives of hospitals, local authorities, voluntary associations and other departments. This was a successful day with a buffet lunch and tea in the clinic. Professor and Lady Ewing spent two days here training health visitors in testing for deafness. And in March a Study day on Cancer Education was held for senior staff. These have been our more important activities in the conference world, but the nursing staff and mental welfare officers have continued to hold their usual meetings and discussion groups.

